

NATIONAL Wool Grower



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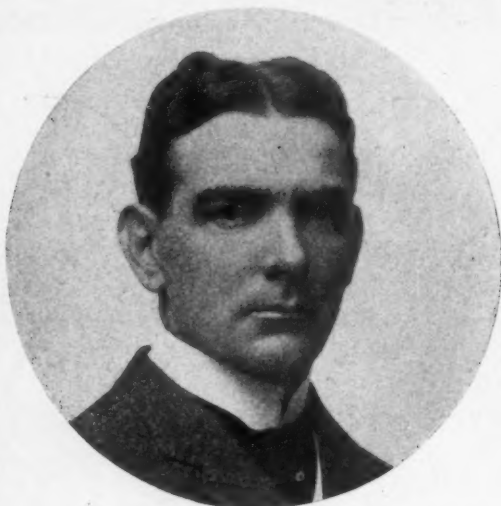
AUGUST



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NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



1913



GENE MELADY, Manager

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WALTER LAKE, Sheep Salesman

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500 *Pure Bred* Yearling Lincoln Rams entitled to *Registration*, also Lincoln Ram Lambs and Ewes of the highest quality.



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They represent the best blood obtainable.

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THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. III.

AUGUST, 1913

NUMBER 8

Life History and Habits of Sheep-tick

By LEROY D. SWINGLE

MY readers are doubtless well acquainted with the noxious insect called the sheep-tick. Still there are some facts regarding it that are not generally known, but are of great importance from the standpoint of the eradication of the pest. Other facts not so important, but still very interesting, should be made common knowledge.

The name sheep-tick, a misnomer, naturally suggests to nearly everyone, except the zoologist, the structure and habits belonging to wood-ticks, cattle-ticks, etc. A superficial comparison will, however, reveal the fact that they are quite different types of animals. The wood-tick, and the cattle-tick, which are true ticks, possess eight legs; the sheep-tick has only six, the same number as the fly. The wood-tick and cattle-tick are comparatively small before sucking, but become very large and distended from ingesting blood. On the other hand the sheep-tick ingests a very small quantity of blood at a time and hence is not much larger after the meal than before. The true ticks are further characterized by a more complicated life-cycle in which part of the time is spent off the host. This is not true of the sheep-tick which seeks diligently and everlastingly the company of its host. It will not live very long after removal from the sheep, generally from only two to four days. It really is not a tick at all, but rather a fly that has lost its wings and degenerated. The areas where the wings were attached may be seen on the side of the thorax (see fig. 1.) Unlike the true tick, it sucks the blood without burrowing its head into the skin.

It is hard to remove the sheep-tick from the wool of the sheep. This is because of the icetong-like claws present on each foot. They are plainly visible in the enlarged photograph. These are very essential to this animal, having no wings and without the ability to live long, if removed from its host.

The sheep-tick lives upon the blood of its host. Some claim that it also eats the yolk matter of the wool. Its bite produces considerable irritation as is evidenced by the scratching of

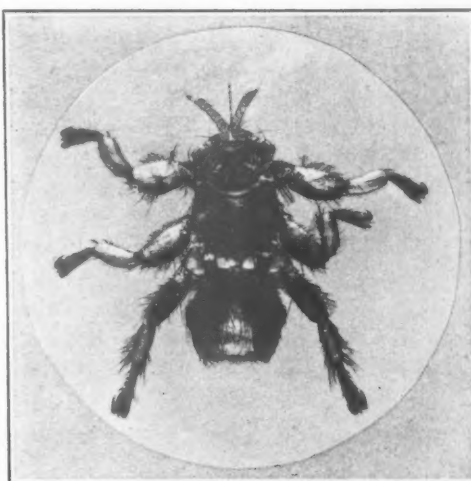


Figure 1—Baby Sheep-tick
Photo by Prof. Knight

the infected sheep. A sheep harboring 400 to 500 sheep-ticks, as is sometimes the case, and every tick biting about once in 24 hours—these are an indication of the damage that may be done in a flock. If they are induced to bite man, a slight swelling results, which may itch for two weeks. The sheep-tick does not voluntarily remain upon man and suck blood but must be coaxed to do so. The sheep is the natural host. Attempts to rear young ticks on man or rabbits have failed.

Many other such parasites, such as true ticks, flies, fleas, bed-bugs, lice, mosquitoes, are the carriers of deadly diseases from one animal to another. The sheep-tick, however, has never been proved to act as a distributor of any disease of sheep. It has been suggested that the sheep-tick may be the intermediate host for the fringed tapeworm of sheep. But it is unlikely that such is the case. A parasitologist of England, Dr. Woodcock, has maintained that the sheep-tick is the inter-

mediate host of a parasite (the trypanosome) of the sheep's blood. His assumption is based upon the fact that he found a trypanosome in the blood of a sheep and that the sheep-tick harbors in its digestive tract a flagellate very similar to the trypanosome. Experiment has not confirmed his assertion. And so the sheep-tick is probably not as evil as it might be.

The flagellate, mentioned above, parasitic in the sheep-tick's stomach, is a small microscopic animal (see fig. 2). Almost every sheep-tick that has reached maturity is heavily infected with these organisms in various stages of development. They attach by means of their flagella to the lining of the stomach and are so numerous that they form a compact wall or lining inside the stomach, equal in thickness to their length. This means that they occupy so much space in the tick's stomach that one would wonder how any blood could be retained. In a single tick the number of flagellates probably runs into the millions, and each one is vibrating like the lashings of an injured snake. The pity is that the tick apparently is not affected by

these parasites. The parasite passes from one tick to another and fortunately does not enter the sheep's blood to cause disease.

The eggs of the sheep-tick are not deposited. They ripen one at a time and pass from the ovary into the uterus. Having been fertilized they develop into a larva which lies with its mouth in close proximity to the opening into the uterus of milk glands. The milky secretion from these glands is sucked in by the larva as it is poured into the uterus, and constitutes the larva's nourishment. Within a few days, probably four to seven, the larva has reached full size and can be seen as a large white body distending the abdomen of the female. It is then deposited along with some gelatinous substance which sticks it to the wool. Its case soon becomes dark brown and hard, and in about twelve hours the larva has metamorphosed into the true pupa. These brown pupae may be seen in the wool especially under the neck and belly and behind the shoulders and thighs of the sheep. They are laid about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch from the skin.



Figure 2—*Cnithidia melophagia*, from the (sheep-tick. After Swingle.)

After an incubation period of about 19 to 23 days the pupa hatches out and a small tick lighter in color and more slender than the adult tick appears (fig. 1.) The incubation period varies somewhat with the temperature. If the weather is warm they will hatch in 19 days, which is the shortest period observed. In very cold weather the period may be 40 to 45 days. When the young tick is a day or so old it takes its first meal of blood. As the abdomen is filled it becomes somewhat distended and appears red. In a few days the males and females mate and in fourteen days some of the females may be ready to deposit their first larvae. Thus the life-cycle is completed.

The females can be readily distinguished from the males by the fact that they are higher colored and gen-

erally larger than the latter. The abdomens of the males have a reddish-brown color due to the pigment of the testes showing through the chitinous skin.

The female lays a larva about every 7 to 8 days. In a life-time she will lay from 10 to 15 or possibly 20 larvae. The number has generally been considered much smaller.

The length of life of the sheep-tick is an interesting matter. To determine this it is necessary to know the date of birth of the tick and to follow the same tick on a sheep until its death. If the tick be kept in a box and be placed on the sheep once a day long enough to suck, then it may not live as long as if it were left on the sheep continually. But by tying colored silk threads around the waists of ticks whose date of birth is known, they can be followed for months on the sheep. Such experiments have yielded the evidence that a female may live for at least $5\frac{1}{2}$ months. It is probable, therefore, that many live much longer, possibly for a year.

A knowledge of these facts concerning the life history of the sheep-tick is indispensable in developing satisfactory methods for the eradication of the pest.

To be continued.

AFRICAN LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

From the 1911 census return, recently published, the total number of cattle in the Union of South Africa is returned at approximately 5,800,000 head; horses, 719,000; mules, 94,000; asses, 337,000; ostriches, 746,000; sheep, 31,000,000; goats, 11,762,979; and pigs, 1,081,600. These figures show with one exception very large increases.—Ex.

If the Democratic party wants to remain in power, it had better place a reasonable duty on wool and then increase the duty on tops and yarns. This assertion is merely based on the assumption that the American people demand fair play.

STOCK RAISING IN ALASKA.

(Consul General David F. Miller, Vancouver.)

"It is learned from Mr. E. J. White, American consular agent at White Horse, Yukon territory, that an experiment has recently been made by a firm of miners located in Burwash creek (in the Klwan district, 175 miles west of White Horse, Yukon territory, about latitude 63) in the raising of horses. Owing to the abundance of fine lands available for pasturing in Alaska and the Yukon, should this test meet with success, the growing of horses will no doubt eventually develop into an extensive and important industry.

"A pasture is maintained on the Duke river, where horses can live all the winter without even being stabled or fed other than by what they can rustle in the pasture. Last summer twenty-five brood mares were imported from Vancouver, and these are wintering nicely, all of them being reported as being in good condition. Late in the fall of 1911 a number of horses used the previous summer by the international boundary survey corps were taken to the head of the White river, near the international boundary line, and turned out for winter. Having been brought from the Oregon ranges the previous spring, a number of mares foaled last spring, and all the colts lived and are doing well, making more hardy animals than their predecessors. Several instances are known in which colts foaled in the far north have grown into the hardiest of horses, having become fully inured to the severity of the winters. It has been observed that when horses have lived for some length of time in this region that they become naturally protected from the extreme cold by the growth of a longer coat of hair."

Editor's Note: We have felt for some time, since talking with parties who have been in Alaska, that probably the range sheep business could be carried on in parts of that terri-

tory. In fact reports show that in parts of Alaska the year around the climate is not worse than in some portions of the United States where the range sheep industry does exist.

The live stock census for 1910 for animals on farms, shows 231 dairy cows and 580 other cattle; 206 horses and colts; 165 hogs; 184 sheep and lambs in Alaska. In addition to this a considerable number of horses and cattle are kept in the cities.

A feature of the live stock industry in Alaska is the excellent markets for fresh meats. This is shown by the average value of the sheep for 1910 which was \$15.00, lambs being valued at \$10.00. In 1910 Alaska had a population of 64,356 people. She reports 222 improved farms containing an area of 42,544 acres. The total land area of Alaska is 378,165,760 acres. Of this 60,000,000 acres are said to be suitable for grazing for at least a part of the year.

GRAZING AND HOMESTEAD BILL

Mr. Mondell introduced the following bill, which was referred to the committee on the public lands and ordered to be printed.

A bill for a grazing homestead and supplemental grazing entries.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to make grazing homestead entries on lands which have been designated by the secretary of the interior as grazing homestead lands, which homesteads shall be of such maximum area as shall be fixed by the said secretary, with a view of providing a homestead of sufficient size to, in his opinion, support a family; Provided, That no such maximum entry shall be less than six hundred and forty nor more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in extent, and in all cases reasonably compact in form.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of the

interior is hereby authorized, on application or otherwise, to designate lands the surface of which is, in his opinion, chiefly valuable for grazing, which do not contain merchantable timber and which are not susceptible of irrigation from any known source of water supply, as subject to entry under this act, and he shall fix the maximum area of such entries as provided by section one of this act.

Sec. 3. That any qualified homestead entryman may make entry under the homestead laws of lands designated by the secretary as provided by section two of this act of not to exceed the maximum area fixed by the secretary for the lands entered, and secure title thereto by compliance with the terms of the homestead laws; Provided, That in lieu of cultivation as required by the homestead laws the entryman may place upon his lands permanent improvements tending to increase the value of the same for agricultural and stock raising purposes of the value of not less than \$1.25 per acre.

Sec. 4. That the title to lands of the character described in section two of this act which have been designated as therein provided may be acquired, in reasonably compact areas and not in excess of the maximum of entry for such lands, by homestead entrymen or owners of adjacent and contiguous lands as supplemental grazing entries on proof of the improvement of the same as provided in section three of this act and on payment of the sum of \$1.25 per acre in not to exceed five annual payments.

Sec. 5. That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations, in harmony with the provisions and purposes of this Act, for the purpose of carrying the same into effect.

Editor's Note: As this measure will have an important influence upon our public domain we urge wool growers to read it carefully and write Congressman F. W. Mondell at Washington, D. C., their opinion of it.

ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS.

The annual meeting of the Arizona Wool Growers association was held in the rooms of the Citizens bank, Saturday, July 5th, with a large attendance of wool growers.

A committee of five, in addition to President H. E. Campbell, consisting of O. B. Sutton, C. Hess, Jr., Judge Perkins, E. A. Sawyer and C. Houck, was appointed to meet with the board of governors of the Water Users association, July 7th, to go over matters in connection with the use of stock on the watersheds, tributary to the Roosevelt dam, which meeting was very successful in dispelling some erroneous ideas regarding the grazing of stock and other questions in connection with the use of stock on these watersheds.

Supervisors of the Coconino, Tusayan and Prescott national forests were present and addressed the meeting, as was also Mr. Kerr, representative from the district forester's office in Albuquerque.

Dr. Oldaker, representing the bureau of animal industry, addressed the meeting on the cooperation of the government with the sheep sanitary board and state authorities, advising the association that the number of men to be furnished by the government was limited and further cooperation, especially in the dipping season, was very urgently needed. A resolution was adopted requesting a uniform dipping season for sheep in all counties of the state where the sheep industry prevailed, also requesting the governor to appoint an inspector conversant with the business and located in the midst of the industry in northern Arizona, where sheep raising and wool growing predominate. Considerable infection has heretofore been endangered by different bands of sheep using common trails, some of which have been dipped as a precautionary measure against scab, while others have not. A uniform dipping season, with proper inspection would be a preventive, not only against the spread of infec-

tion, but against loss incurred by additional dipping required.

Other prominent sheepmen addressed the meeting on various questions affecting the industry at the present time and on closer upholding the work of the association, especially under the present menancing conditions to the industry.

The following officers and advisory boards were re-elected for the ensuing year: H. E. Campbell, president; M. I. Powers, secretary and treasurer, and C. Hess, Jr., vice president.

Executive Committee.

H. E. Campbell, M. I. Powers, A. J. LeBarron, Tom L. Reese, C. H. Odell, Flagstaff, Arizona; H. J. Gray, Williams, Arizona, and O. B. Sutton, Winslow, Arizona.

Advisory Boards.

Coconino National Forest.—H. E. Campbell, M. I. Powers, T. J. Coalter, Harlow Yeager and Geo. Campbell, all of Flagstaff, Arizona.

Tusayan National Forest.—F. W. Perkins, Flagstaff, Arizona; C. C. Hutchinson, Phoenix, Arizona; W. H. Campbell, Flagstaff, Arizona, and Colin Campbell, Ash Fork, Arizona.

Prescott National Forest.—H. J. Gray, Williams, Arizona; O. B. Sutton, Winslow, Arizona; E. B. Newman, Holbrook, Arizona; Arthur Garrett, Ash Fork, Arizona; H. E. Campbell, Flagstaff, Arizona; John Hennessey, Flagstaff, Arizona, and C. I. Houck, Holbrook, Arizona.

MEAT FOR UNITED STATES.

By an examination of the clearance of vessels from Australian ports during the month of May we learn that on May 3rd the Sonoma cleared from New South Wales for San Francisco carrying 952 quarters, 150 ribs, 160 loins of beef, 6 pairs legs of mutton, 1 carcass of veal. On May 5th the Niagara cleared from New South Wales for San Francisco carrying 1,500 carcasses of mutton. On May 17th Moana cleared from New South Wales for San Francisco carrying 500 carcasses mutton, 1,460 quarters, 288 pieces, 25 rumps of beef, also 159 carcasses of veal.

AMERICAN WOOLS IN LONDON.

Our Bradford correspondent says that on the second day of the July series of London sales, Messrs. Jacobson, Son & Co., catalogued 34 bales of American merino grown fleece wools, but they fared rather badly. As a matter of fact, buyers did not make a real determined effort to secure the wools. They showed nice quality, and had been very evenly graded, and were free from string, condition being the worst feature. They were very heavy and fatty, but of nice length, and no doubt being new stock and buyers altogether unaccustomed to handling American wools, there was naturally a good deal of curiosity as well as reserve manifest. The first lot of 14 bales consisted of grease fine Michigan merino which would give a clean yield of about 38 per cent. Eighteen and one-half cents was bid, and I believe the broker would have taken 19 to 19½ cents, but they were passed in at the price bid. The second lot of 10 bales comprised Arizona merino for which 17½ cents was bid, but the limit was 19½ cents while 10 bales Utah merino commanded no bid at all, buyers feeling that it was useless naming a price, consequently all the wools were taken in.

On July 9, Messrs Thomas & Cook submitted 100 bales of United States wool, these consisting of slipe and marked W in diamond, 1 and 2. The number 2 parcel was a long way the best. They were all slipe or skin wools, the first lot of 10 bales being described at A super ½-bred which was sold at 32 cents, a price fully equivalent to what half-bred New Zealanders are fetching. Ten bales AA half-bred were sold at 29 cents; 10 bales fine cross-bred 24 cents, while 10 bales of cross-bred gray were sold at 17 cents. The second parcel was very short indeed, and wasty; in fact there was hardly any staple at all, 60 bales being sold at 5 cents per pound.

Messrs. Windeler & Co. catalogued a long string of slipped wools from New York and Boston, the brand being S in

Diamond. Among the New York wools, the super merino combing A made 32 cents and 27 cents, two lots being withdrawn; super fourth-bred combing 27 cents and 25 cents, super half-bred combing 28 cents, several lots being withdrawn, while the first cross-bred sold at 18 cents, no less than 42 bales of second cross-bred being withdrawn, as well as 52 bales of pieces. All the Boston wools were likewise withdrawn, the owners not accepting the prices bid.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT WORKS.

The Sydney Herald says: "The new meat works on the Brisbane river, under construction for an American company, are taking shape, though it will be many months before they are ready to receive stock. The site borders on a high hill on the bankside, and the removal of this and the formation of an embankment have entailed a vast amount of excavation work. Stacks of timber are now being matured and material is being collected. The spot for works is ideal. There will be four meat works within a mile or so of each other on the Brisbane river.

"An establishment on cooperative lines for treating lambs for export is a possibility on the Darling Downs, in Queensland. Breeding lambs for export in that state has made no headway, one reason being that there was no good market for the carcasses when ready for shipment, the meat works being anything but liberal in their treatment of the farmers. The latter are now so united that it looks odds-on the project for cooperative works taking definite shape, especially as some hard-headed farmers are in the forefront."

Every sheep man who is reading the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER should certainly obtain a new subscriber for the paper. If each one of them would do this there would never be any more dues to pay to the National Wool Growers association.

Wool Growing in Australia

"LABOR TROUBLES." By R. H. HARROWELL

LABOR difficulties have practically grown up with the wool industry in Australia and they have now reached a point that was probably never dreamed of by the early pastoralists. Trade unions were in existence in Australia prior to 1891, but prior to that date they were comparatively small and unimportant organizations. But about 1892 labor matters became particularly acute and the Australian Workers union which embraces shearers and other kinds of labor found on stations became particularly active and that one union has a membership of close upon 50,000. In 1891 the unionists in the commonwealth totaled 54,886, but now they amount to 433,224.

The Australian Workers union commonly known as the A. W. U. has been a particularly aggressive organization, and since the advent of compulsory arbitration, its executives have left no stone unturned to get increased wages and rates out of the pastoralists.

For many years the general shearing rate for merinos was \$5 per hundred, but the A. W. U. started an agitation for an increase. This was strenuously opposed by the woolgrowers. The shearers claimed that the sheep nowadays cut far more wool than formerly, which was correct. They also urged that it now costs them more to travel from shed to shed. The pastoralists on the other hand pointed out that shearers drew big checks upon the \$5 per hundred basis, and they claimed

that the installation of the shearing machine was a set off against the increased weight of wool carried by the sheep. At any rate neither side would give way and the case came before the Federal Arbitration court in 1911, and an award was made, the shearing rate being jumped up to \$6.00 per hundred. The pastoralists' case was somewhat weakened by the fact that though their representative organization would not budge from the \$5.00 per hundred shearing rate, several individual wool growers were giving up to \$6.25 per hundred. The award was made for

ers than by publishing a complete summary of the 1911 award which holds good for the next five years and is as follows:

1. Before any member of the claimant organization is employed for hire by or on behalf of any of the respondents on his station or elsewhere in shearing, crutching, cooking (as employer's cook at shearing, crutching or scouring operations), wool pressing, dumping, wool scouring, or acting as shed hand or generally useful during shearing, crutching or scouring operations, or works in such employment, a written agreement shall be signed by the member and by the employer.

No respondent shall permit any of the said operations to be carried on or functions exercised so far as regards his sheep or their wool or on his property by a contractor or other person except in accordance with the terms and conditions of this award as if the contractor or other person were himself a respondent and bound by the award.

2. The terms and conditions to be embodied in the agreement shall be as set forth in the schedule to this agreement and in accordance with this award.

Shearing Rates.

3. The minimum rates for shearing to be paid to members of the claimant organization shall be as follows:

If rations not found—

For flock sheep (wethers, ewes, lambs), \$5.76 per 100.



Stock Watering Reservoir

three years, and in 1911 the A. W. U. asked for a new award, naturally at advanced rates. The case occupied the attention of the Federal Arbitration court for several months, and cost each side at least \$100,000 and as a result the following award was made and it governs the conditions of labor connected with shearing throughout practically the whole of the commonwealth. I do not think I could convey to your readers a better idea of what shearing operations cost Australian wool grow-

For rams over six months old, other than special stud rams; and for ram stags, \$11.50 per hundred.

For stud ewes and their lambs, other than special studs, \$7.20 per 100.

For special studs, as specially agreed, but so that if the engagement be per day the rate shall be not less than \$3.15 per day, with cook and rations and shearing requisites found.

If rations found—

The rates above mentioned less the following sums per week:

In Queensland, \$4.10.

In New South Wales, \$3.60.

In Victoria, \$3.00.

In South Australia, \$3.25.

For the purposes of this clause Victoria is to be treated as including the southeast of South Australia and the Port Lincoln district as defined in the award of June 12th, 1907. And South Australia is to be treated as including only the rest of South Australia.

"Ram stags" means rams that have been castrated after they have attained 18 months.

"Stud ewes" means ewes from which rams are bred for sale or station use.

Crutching Rates.

4. The minimum rates for crutching at sheds to be paid to members of the claimant organization shall be:

If rations not found—

For crutching between the legs only, \$1.04 per 100.

For all other crutching, \$1.44 per 100.

If rations found—

For crutching between the legs only, \$2.64 per day.

For all other crutching, \$2.64 per day.

Cooking Rates.

5. The minimum rate for cooking to be paid to members of the claimant organization shall be:

(a) 96c per week (with keep) for every man for whom the employee cooks.

But if the total sum which the cook would receive for the term of his employment under rate (a) amount to less than \$9.90 per week for himself after paying any necessary offsidors, the employer shall pay the deficiency to the employee.

Wool Pressing Rates.

6. The minimum rates for wool pressing to be paid to members of the claimant organization shall be (il the Ferrier press or the Rack and Pinion press or the Adelaide box press be used.)—

Piecework—If rations not found—

Greasy wool—

By hand, 9c per cwt., or 30c per bale.

By hand, il dumping included, 12c per cwt., or 39c per bale.

By power, 6c per cwt., or 19c, per bale.

By power, if dumping included, 8c per cwt., or 26c per bale.

The pressing of wool does not include weighing, branding or stacking. A bale is to be treated as dumped if pressed down to 18 cubic feet or to 3 feet 3 inches in height.

For weighing and branding bales, 4c per bale additional.

But if the total sum the wool presser would receive under these rates amount to less than \$14.88 per week of the employment, the employer shall pay the deficiency to the employee.

If rations found—

The rates above mentioned less the sums per week specified in Clause 3 of this award.

Timework—

\$9.80 per week with keep.

Shed Hands' Rates.

7. The minimum rates for acting as shed hand and generally useful at the shearing to be paid to members of the claimant organization shall be:

For adults, \$9.00 per week with keep.

Wool Scour Hands' Rates.

8. The minimum rate for working at a wool scour on a station to be paid to members of the claimant organization shall be:

For adults, \$9.32 per week and keep.

The new tariff bill places paper twine on the free list.

We hope that wool sacks will be placed upon the free list in the new bill.

THE PRESIDENT

AND THE LOBBY

Doubtless President Wilson is thoroughly sincere in his denunciation of the lobby which, he says, is working to secure "certain alterations" in the tariff. We wish him success in preventing any changes that may be against the public interest. But there is danger that the president may lose sight of the fact that a very powerful section of this lobby is as anxious as he appears to be to prevent changes in the Underwood-Wilson woolen schedule. For the chief concern of the woolen lobby is to prevent anything from interfering with making wool free.

As framed by the ways and means committee, the Underwood bill placed a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on wool, but at President Wilson's "suggestion" wool was placed on the free list. Since then the woolen lobby has been wrapped in a "mighty stillness as to free wool," as an indiscreet correspondent of a standpat organ expresses it. This for the reason that the removal of that 15 per cent duty is equivalent to relieving the woolen and worsted mills of the country from a charge of approximately \$18,000,000 a year. Most of this enormous gain will go to a group of less than twenty corporations.

For years these millions of duties have been paid by these worsted mills and have gone into the cost of their cloth. The advantage is that for a year or more, until things get adjusted and the smaller mills learn how to use this foreign wool, the price of worsted goods will not be lowered to the extent of all this duty saved. This big margin would help out a lot through the three years to the next election, which may be, on account of the tariff changes, a lean period, and at the end of these three years the standpatters expect to come back.—Boston Journal.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

==HAMPSHIRE==



Grand champion carload fat range HAMPSHIRE grade lambs.
International Fat Stock Show 1912.

WE STILL HAVE

FOR SALE

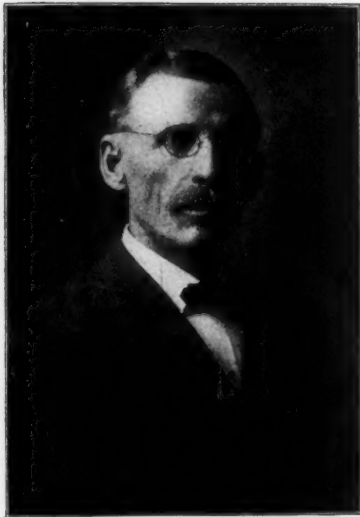
A number of yearling and older HAMPSHIRE RAMS and LAMBS of the same grade that has produced the MARKET LAMB that has made our name synonymous with QUALITY and TOP MARKET PRICES.

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WOOD LIVE STOCK CO. - Spencer, Idaho

F. J. HAGENBARTH, President

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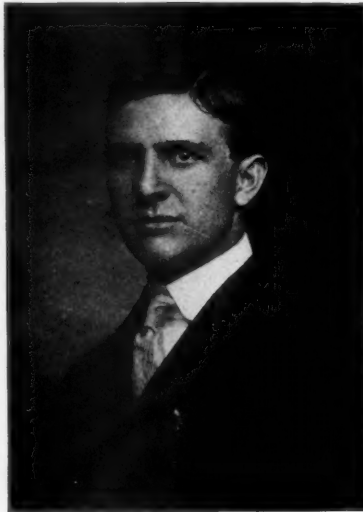
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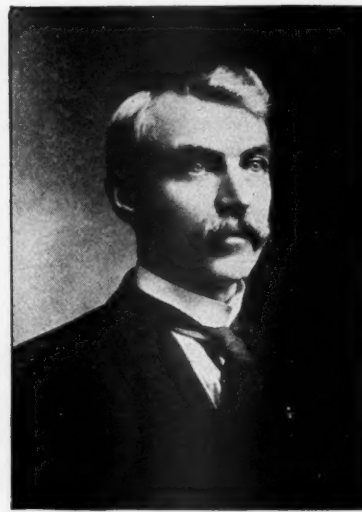


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HARVEY SHOUGH
KANSAS CITY

A New Wool Tariff Bill

Introduced By SEN. SMOOT

SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

ALL wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon into the three following classes:

2 Class one, that is to say, Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools or other wools of Merino blood immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and combing wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Egypt, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Morocco, and elsewhere, and down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like wools of pure English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and all wools not hereinafter provided for in class three.

3. Class two, that is to say, all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animal and Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, and similar long-combing wools of pure English blood not hereinafter provided for in class three.

4. Class three, that is to say, Donkoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

8. The duty on all wools of class one shall be, if scoured, 16 cents per pound; if in the grease, 15 cents per pound on the clean wool contained therein which shall be ascertained by scouring tests made in accordance with

regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

9. The duty on all hair and wool of class two shall be, if scoured, 14 cents per pound; if in the grease, 13 cents per pound on the clean hair or wool contained therein which shall be ascertained by scouring tests made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the secretary of treasury.

10. The duty on wools and camel's hair of class three, imported in their natural condition, shall be 7 cents per pound; if scoured, 14 cents per pound: Provided, That on imported wools and camel's hair of class three, upon which duty shall have been paid, used in the United States in the manufacture of carpets, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs for floor, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and portions of carpets or carpeting, there shall be allowed to the manufacturer or producer under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury a drawback equal to ninety-nine per centum of the duty paid on such wool or hair of class three used in the manufacture of any of the foregoing articles.

11. The duty on wools or hair on the skin shall be one cent less per pound than is imposed upon the clean content as hereinbefore provided for such wools or hair of class one, two, or three, as the case may be, imported in their natural condition not on the skin; the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

12. Top waste and slubbing waste, 18 cents per pound.

13. Roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, 14 cents per pound.

14. Noils, carbonized, 10 cents per pound; not carbonized, 8 cents per pound.

15. Thread waste, yarn waste, and all other wool waste, not specially provided for, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

16. Shoddy and wool extract, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

17. Woolen rags, flocks, and mungo, 5 cents per pound.

18. Combed wool or tops, made wholly or in part of wool, or camel's hair, ten per centum ad valorem, and, in addition thereto, 18 cents per pound on the wool or hair contained therein.

19. Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner, or by any process of manufacture, beyond the washed or scoured condition, but less advanced than yarn, not specially provided for in this act, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the wool contained therein.

20. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, thirty per centum ad valorem and in addition thereto $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the wool contained therein.

21. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, buntings and goods of similar description and character, composed wholly or in part of wool, fifty per centum ad valorem, and in addition thereto $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the wool contained therein: Provided, That on all of the foregoing weighing over four ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

22. On cloths, knit fabrics, flannels, felts, and all other fabrics of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this act, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be thirty-five per centum ad valorem, and in addition thereto, 12 cents per pound on the wool contained therein; valued at more than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem, and in addition thereto, 16 cents per pound on the wool contained therein; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 60 cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem, and in addition thereto, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the wool contained therein; valued at more than 60 cents and not more than 80 cents per pound, forty per centum

ad valorem, and in addition thereto, 23½ cents per pound on the wool contained therein; valued at more than 80 cents and not more than \$1 per pound, forty-five per centum ad valorem, and in addition thereto, 23½ cents per pound on the wool contained therein; valued at more than \$1 and not more than \$1.25 per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem, and in addition thereto 23½ cents per pound on the wool contained therein; valued at more than \$1.25 per pound, fifty-five per centum ad valorem, and in addition thereto, 30 cents per pound on the wool contained therein: Provided, That in no case shall the duty on any of the foregoing articles or materials be less than that imposed by the respective paragraphs of the existing law on manufactures, of the component material of chief value, of which the goods, wares, and merchandise provided for in this paragraph are composed.

23. Blankets not exceeding three yards in length, and ready-made clothing, and articles of wearing apparel of every description (except such as are knitted), manufactured wholly or in part, including such as are composed in chief value of silk, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, or of fur, all of the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, and all manufactures not knitted, and not specially provided for, composed of not less than ten per centum in value of wool, sixty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That on blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, exceeding three yards in length, the same duty shall be paid as on cloth made wholly or in part of wool.

24. On knitted wearing apparel of every description, and all knitted articles and manufactures thereof, valued at 80 cents per pound or more, composed wholly or in chief value of wool, 23 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, forty-five per centum ad valorem; if valued at less than 80 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all the foregoing com-

posed in part of wool, but in chief value of any other material, sixty per centum ad valorem.

27. In no case shall any of the wools or wastes enumerated in sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen in this schedule pay a duty more than is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of forty per centum.

Editor's Note: As all wool growers have a vital interest in the enactment of a fair and honest wool tariff, we here submit an analysis of the above bill presented by Senator Smoot and also a comparison of its rates with the rates in the Payne-Alrich bill.

The Smoot bill changes the classification of wool somewhat. Class I will include all Merino wools or wools having a trace of Merino blood as well as all the Down wools. In the old Class I a part of the Down wools were included and a part of them were in Class II. Those in Class I paid a duty of eleven (11) cents a pound if unwashed and twenty-two (22) cents a pound if washed. While those in Class II paid twelve (12) cents a pound whether washed or unwashed, and there was no way to distinguish a wool that belonged in Class I from that which belonged in Class II. Therefore the old classification was unworkable. All the clothing wools belong in one class as Senator Smoot has wisely provided. The old Class I included Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool and Castel Branco wool. These are carpet wools but as somebody said they were used in making clothing, they were placed in Class I with a duty of eleven (11) cents a pound, which shut them out of this country even for carpets. As will be seen these wools may safely be placed in Class III where they will be free if used for carpets, and will pay a duty of fourteen (14) cents scoured if used for clothing. We certainly approve of this change in classification.

In the old bill Class II included Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, and similarly long English wools together with Downs combing wools. The

duty was twelve (12) cents per pound whether washed or unwashed. The Smoot bill provides a new Class II which shall contain Mohair, Lincoln, Cotswold, and Leicester. Mohair and these long wools are of about the same value, and as they are all used for the same purpose and one can be substituted for the other, it seems a wise provision that they should all be included in one classification.

Class III: In the Smoot bill this class is the same as in the Payne-Alrich law except that there has been added to it the three wools taken out of Class I which we have referred to.

We are in sympathy with the provision made in the classification by Senator Smoot. There might however be some additional alterations. For instance, Class II should also include Canada long wools or at least Canada long wools should be taken out of Class I. We would suggest that the wording of Class II might be made more definite so that it would be construed to include nothing except the long pure English braid wools.

Under the old law wool of Class I paid a duty of eleven (11) cents a pound in the grease, twenty-two (22) cents if washed, and thirty-three (33) cents if scoured. As no washed or scoured wool was imported we are only interested in the amount of scoured wool that was obtained from the grease pound for eleven (11) cents in duty. While the law intended the grower should have the full protection of thirty-three (33) cents on each pound of scoured wool imported, we have repeatedly shown by selecting light shrinking wools the actual duty paid to obtain a pound of scoured wool averaged somewhere about eighteen (18) cents, ranging from fifteen (15) cents on the low cross-breeds up to twenty-one (21) on the finest Merinos. Under the Smoot bill the duty is placed on the scoured wool that is imported so we no longer have any interest in the shrinkage of imported wools. The new bill provides a duty of fifteen (15) cents per pound

upon the estimated amount of scoured wool and sixteen (16) cents per pound where scoured wool is actually imported. Now what protection would this give our wool grower? Basing our calculation on the fifteen (15) cents per pound we would have a protection of five (5) cents on wools that shrank sixty-six (66) per cent; on a sixty (60) per cent shrinkage the protection would be six (6) cents per pound; on a fifty (50) per cent shrinkage the protection would be seven and one-half (7½) cents per grease pound.

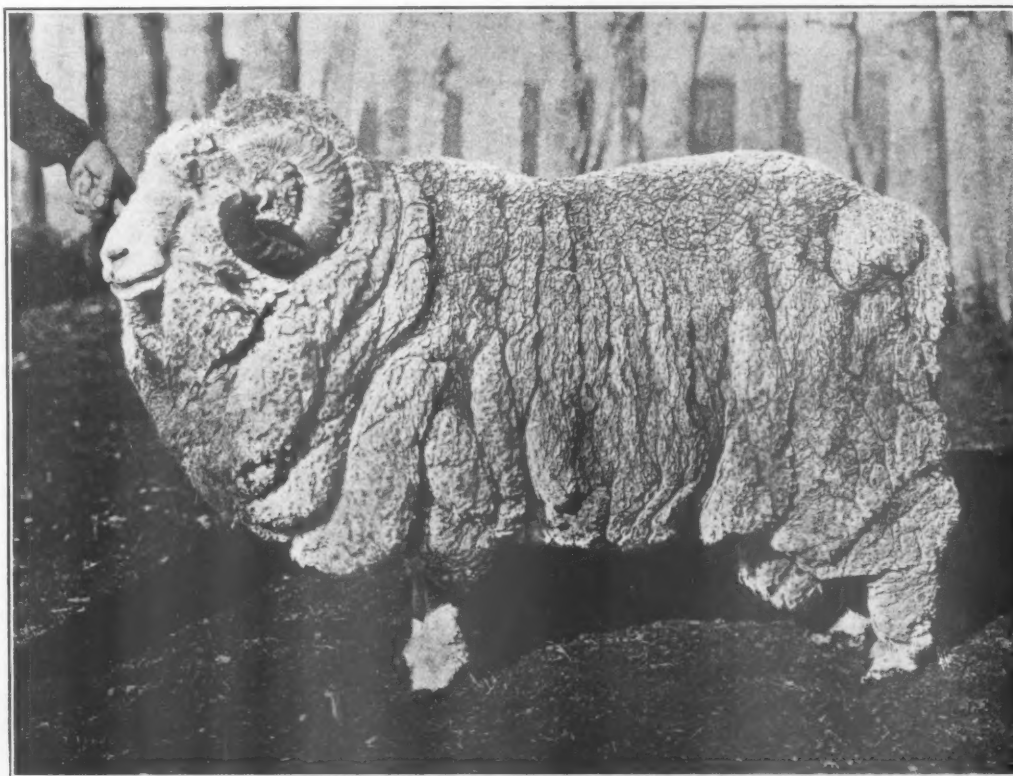
On the Class II wools such as Lincoln and Cotswold, the Smoot bill provides a duty of thirteen (13) cents on the estimated scoured yield, and fourteen (14) cents on wool imported scoured. Under the old law these wools paid twelve (12) cents per pound if washed or unwashed and thirty-six (36) cents per pound if scoured. No scoured wools were imported, the importation being entirely washed wools, and as they shrank from eighteen (18)

to twenty-five (25) per cent the duty paid on a scoured pound ranged from fourteen and one-half (14½) cents to sixteen (16) cents instead of thirty-six (36) cents as supposed by the law. Under the Smoot bill our wool grower would expect a protection on these wools of about seven (7) cents in western states and about eight (8) cents in the farm states where the shrinkage is less.

On Class III wools the Smoot bill presents a radical departure from existing law. These wools now pay four (4) cents per pound if valued at twelve (12) cents a pound or less; if valued at more than twelve (12) cents the duty is seven (7) cents. The Smoot bill provides that if these wools are imported in their natural condition the duty shall be seven (7) cents per pound. But if imported in any other condition the duty shall be fourteen (14) cents on the estimated scoured wool imported. However the bill also provides that where these wools are

actually used in the manufacture of carpets ninety-nine per cent of the duty paid on them shall be refunded to the carpet maker. This provision gives the carpet man free carpet wools but as will be seen, if these wools are used for any other purpose than the manufacture of carpets the duty will not be refunded. This is a highly commendable provision. We do not raise carpet wools in the United States and they ought to be on the free list, but as wools are imported as carpet wools and then are used for the manufacture of clothing the only way the wool grower could have any protection against them would be to collect the duty on all wool imported and then refund it on such as are used for carpet purposes.

The above notes will explain the provisions of the Smoot bill so far as wools are concerned. We believe that the Senator has presented one of the best wool bills that has yet been presented to Congress and we feel that



An Australian Ram Recently Sold for \$8000.00

the wool grower will fully agree with us in this belief.

Now as to manufactures of wool. In the old Payne-Aldrich law it was the compensatory duties put there by the manufacturers that were particularly offensive to the American people and it, in our judgment, was more largely responsible for the present democratic administration than all other agencies combined. This old compensatory duty assumed that since the duty on scoured wool was thirty-three (33) cents a pound and since it took one and one-third (1 1-3) pounds of scoured wool to make a pound of cloth, then the manufacturer should have a compensatory duty of forty-four (44) cents on every pound of cloth imported so as to compensate him for what he had paid to the wool grower. Had imported wool shrunk sixty-six (66) per cent as the law supposed then this would have been the right basis, but as imported wool shrank on the average little more than half of sixty-six (66) per cent the manufacturer secured a pound of scoured wool for an average of about eighteen (18) cents in duty, but still drew his compensatory duty on the basis that he had paid the wool grower thirty-three (33) cents advance on his wool because of the tariff. Then in addition to this if a piece of cloth was imported which contained ninety (90) per cent of cotton the compensatory duty was still forty-four (44) cents a pound or just as much as it would have been, had the goods been all wool. As no duty was paid to import the cotton it was dishonest in itself to allow the compensatory duty to apply to the cotton in imported goods. Now these were the dishonorable, repulsive features of the Payne-Aldrich bill, and as the Smoot bill corrects these evils we ask your attention to the duties on manufactured goods.

While the Payne-Aldrich compensatory duty of forty-four (44) per cent a pound applies to the weight of the cloth regardless of whether the cloth was all wool or not, the compensatory duty provided

in the Smoot bill applies only to the weight of wool in imported cloth. That is, the compensatory duty will be twenty-three and one-half ($23\frac{1}{2}$) cents per pound, but if a piece of cloth was imported which weighed a pound, and only one-half of that pound was made up of wool then the compensatory duty instead of being twenty-three and one-half ($23\frac{1}{2}$) cents would now be eleven and three-fourths ($11\frac{3}{4}$) cents, while in the Payne-Aldrich bill it would be forty-four (44) cents. With this explanation we proceed to a comparison of the rates.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Top waste, slubbing waste 30 cents per pound.

Smoot bill: Top waste and slubbing waste 18 cents per pound.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Ring waste, garnetted waste 30 cents per pound.

Smoot bill: Ring waste, garnetted waste 14 cents per pound.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Thread waste, yarn waste, noils 20 cents per pound.

Smoot bill: Thread waste, yarn waste, noils $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cents per pound.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Shoddy 25 cents per pound.

Smoot bill: Shoddy $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Rags 10 cents per pound.

Smoot bill: Rags 5 cents per pound.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Tops $36\frac{1}{2}$ cents compensatory plus 30 per cent ad valorem.

Smoot bill: Tops 18 cents compensatory plus 10 per cent ad valorem.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Yarns $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents compensatory plus 40 per cent ad valorem.

Smoot bill: $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents compensatory plus 30 per cent ad valorem.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, buntings, etc., 11 cents per square yard plus 50 per cent ad valorem; if valued over 70 cents per yard, 11 cents per yard plus 55 per cent ad valorem.

Smoot bill: Gives a compensatory duty of $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on these goods plus 50 per cent ad valorem. The 11 cents per yard compensatory

duty in the Payne-Aldrich bill on this class of goods equals about 50 cents per pound compensatory.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Cloth, knit fabrics, flannels, etc., valued at 40 cents or less compensatory duty per pound, 33 cents plus 50 per cent.

Smoot bill: Valued at 30 cents or less, compensatory duty 12 cents plus 35 per cent.

Smoot bill: Valued at 40 cents or less per pound, compensatory duty 16 cents plus 35 per cent.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Valued at over 40 cents or less than 70 cents per pound, compensatory duty 44 cents per pound plus 50 per cent.

Smoot bill: Valued at 40 cents to 60 cents per pound, compensatory duty $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents plus 35 per cent.

Payne-Aldrich: Valued at 60 to 70 cents per pound, 44 cents plus 50 per cent.

Smoot bill: Valued at 60 to 70 cents per pound, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents plus 40 per cent.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Valued at over 70 cents per pound, 44 cents plus 55 per cent.

Smoot bill: Valued at 70 to 80 cents per pound, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents plus 40 per cent.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Valued at over 70 cents, 44 cents plus 55 per cent.

Smoot bill: Valued at 80 cents to \$1.00, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents plus 45 per cent.

Payne-Aldrich bill: Valued over 70 cents, 44 cents plus 55 per cent.

Smoot bill: Valued from \$1.00 to \$1.25, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents plus 50 per cent.

Smoot bill: Valued at over \$1.25 per pound, 30 cents plus 55 per cent.

Payne-Aldrich bill: On clothing ready-made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, forty-four (44) cents per pound compensatory plus sixty per cent ad valorem.

Smoot bill: Ready-made clothing sixty (60) per cent ad valorem.

The Smoot bill provides that in no case shall the duty on any of the wool or wastes exceed forty (40) per cent ad valorem. This in effect means that no wool duty can represent over forty (40) per cent of the value of the

wool. This is a new provision, but it is one with which we have complete sympathy. The charge is made that under specific duties on wool the ad valorem equivalent ranges from twenty-five (25) per cent to one hundred (100) per cent of the value of the wool, and naturally the fellow who imports inferior wool will protest because he is paying a comparatively higher rate of duty than is paid on the high grade wools that are imported. This is the argument that the carded wool manufacturers have effectively used against the Payne-Aldrich bill and by including this provision that no duty shall exceed forty (40) per cent of the value of the wool, it would seem to meet many of the objections made to specific duties.

Of course no tariff bill could be drawn that would be satisfactory to everybody, but all in all the Smoot bill is a very excellent one. If we were allowed to write it we should reduce the duty on top waste and slubbing waste one (1) cent per pound. We should also provide a graduated duty on blankets so that cheaper blankets would bear a relatively lower duty. Also the compensatory duty on knit wearing apparel should be based upon the wool contained in such goods.

ALFALFA HAY FOR HORSES.

Bulletin 98 Wyoming Ex. Station.

Introduction.

Many of our western ranchmen discriminate against alfalfa as a hay for horses and will willingly pay a higher price for timothy or native hay when roughages must be purchased. Is alfalfa unsatisfactory as a horse feed, or are we making a mistake in thus condemning this legume? A hay as valuable for all other classes of stock ought to have its place in horse rations.

Outline of Experiment.

In January, 1912, a general, and at best imperfect, comparison of alfalfa and native hay was undertaken. The six farm horses used were of various

weights and types, and were fed both hays during periods of idleness, light work and heavy work. Hay rations were reversed at the end of each four weeks so that a horse on native hay one month received alfalfa the next, and vice versa.

The alfalfa was fair first cutting, grown not far from Laramie, and the native hay (good quality) came from the Little Laramie.

While the methods of testing the hays left much to be desired, it seemed the best plan that could be worked out under existing conditions. The main idea was not to attempt a close comparison of the two hays, but to determine rather whether alfalfa is satisfactory for horses.

Results.

In a discussion of results it may be of interest to briefly summarize the figures obtained with each horse.

Table A. Initial Weights and Gains of Horses.

Name	Weight at Beginning	Gain or Loss on Alfalfa	Gain or Loss on Native Hay
Frazer	1033	30+	17+
Indus	1230	10+	10+
		0	20—
Molly 2nd	1105	5+	5—
Maude	1533	105+	7+
Molly	1497	43+	20+
Ginger	1298	25+	8—
		30—	35—

The figures given above are for one month periods, + indicating a gain for the month, and — a loss.

The two mares, Maude and Molly, foaled during the third month of the trial, so only two sets of weights are shown in their cases.

Both colts were alive when dropped, though one died within a few days. This death should not be ascribed to

the hay used, but rather to the sire of these foals. Maude's colt was the only one that lived out of nearly a dozen sired by this stallion. Alfalfa would appear to have been a benefit rather than a detriment.

The six horses during ten one-month periods on alfalfa showed a total gain of 203 pounds, while during an equal period on native hay there was a total loss of 84 pounds.

The time covered by this test was one in which amounts of work performed varied greatly, yet it was found that both idle and hard-worked animals responded better to the alfalfa diet. The health of all the horses was uniformly good with both hays.

The grain ration first used consisted of equal parts of corn, mill feed and oats, but this was afterwards changed to equal parts of corn and oats. Bran and alfalfa, both being somewhat laxative feeds, it was deemed wise to omit the mill feed.

As would be expected, the mares in foal showed much less udder development when on native hay.

Alfalfa was found to be satisfactory in every way throughout the trial and has been practically the only roughage used during the present year.

In earlier work at the Wyoming Station Emery found that 13.8 pounds of alfalfa hay and 2.25 pounds of oat straw furnished a maintenance ration for a 1,000-pound idle horse.

Experiment station investigators as well as practical stockmen who have made a careful study of the problem, almost without exception, have only words of praise for alfalfa as a roughage for horses.

Analysis of Feeds.

A table showing the analysis of timothy, native hay and alfalfa is of interest.

Feed	Water	Ash	Crude Protein	Fiber	Nitrogen Free Ext.	Fat
Alfalfa	7.13	9.36	15.21	29.18	36.60	2.52
Native Hay	6.58	6.63	8.52	29.85	44.59	3.83
Timothy	13.2	4.4	5.9	29.0	45.0	2.5

The percentages for alfalfa and native hay were obtained from an analysis of the hays used in the experiment conducted by the Wyoming station, outlined in the first of the bulletin. "Henry" furnished the figures for timothy.

Conclusions.

A careful reading of the foregoing pages leads to but one conclusion: Alfalfa is a satisfactory feed for all classes of horses, and the careful horseman need not hesitate to incorporate it into the rations he uses.

From tests cited we may safely give alfalfa a higher value for horses than either native hay or timothy.

AN INQUIRY.

A subscriber asks the following questions: "In market reports I see washed wool is always quoted. Just what does this mean? It always brings more money than other wools. How do you wash wool?"

The quotations of the Boston wool market always report washed wool. In Ohio, and to a less degree in some of the other farm states, it is the practice of some wool growers to take the sheep to a clear stream or pool and wash them before shearing. After washing, the sheep are placed in a clean pasture or shed until dry, after which they are shorn, and this wool is quoted and sold as washed wool.

The washing of sheep before shearing is as old as history. In fact two centuries ago it was thought necessary to wash all sheep before shearing. This practice, however, is gradually dying out all over the world except in Great Britain where millions of sheep are still washed by the farmers. From the time sheep were first introduced into the United States until about 1840, the majority of them were washed before they were shorn. In fact in the early days of Massachusetts, a law was passed compelling the washing of sheep. Later as the flocks began to increase in size and push westward the washing idea began to give way until now the practice

does not obtain in the United States, except to a limited degree in Ohio and in isolated points in the surrounding country. Even in Ohio the practice is dying out and the next few years will properly see the last of it.

The practice originated from the fact that in the days of "home spun," wool scouring was unknown. When the wool was washed after shearing it became badly tangled and was hard to card with the hand comb then used. By washing the sheep before shearing this tangling was avoided and carding could be done without further washing.

Certainly washed wool should bring more than unwashed wool for the washing eliminates a variable quantity of dirt and grease, hence the yield of clean wool is greater. However it is probable that the man who washes his sheep receives decidedly less in the aggregate, fleece for fleece, than the one who sells his wool unwashed.

The washing of wool on the sheep not only injures the sheep but frequently injures the wool, especially where it is shorn before being entirely dry. Then also wool containing its natural grease keeps better than where it has been washed. The washing also spreads the stain in wool for locks of manure become wet and soft and the stain naturally spreads over a greater area.

The conditions that made the washing of sheep necessary passed away in the middle of the last century, and the practice has nothing left to recommend it except tradition.

LABELING GOAT MEAT.

At the last session of the Oregon legislature, Senator J. N. Burgess introduced and secured the passage of a bill which requires any wholesale butcher or retailer before selling any goat meat to place on it a legible stamp showing the article to be goat meat.

In portions of the United States, but more particularly in Kansas City,

a considerable number of goats are annually slaughtered. What becomes of the meat no one knows for it is almost impossible to find any goat meat on the retail market. It is estimated that ninety (90) per cent of this meat is sold as mutton or lamb. The Burgess bill should stop this practice in Oregon provided there is any way for the purchaser to distinguish between mutton and goat meat. Real experts can detect the difference by the shape of the carcass when it is exposed as a whole. However the only infallible test is an examination of the tail. In sheep the tail having been cut off the stump presents a square or rounded end. The goat not being docked, the end of the tail is triangular or pointed in shape. If a quarter of goat or a chop was presented, we take it, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish it from mutton.

Goat meat especially from kids is very palatable, but the old goat furnishes an article distinctly inferior to mutton of the same age. As most goats are not slaughtered until after they are four years of age, somebody has been blaming the sheep men for furnishing inferior mutton.

The Burgess law is a good one and should be enacted in other states for the fact that such a law exists will tend to prevent deception. The old ewe has enough to answer for without being loaded down with the sins of the Nannie.

Send us some sheep photographs and if they are approved we will use them in the pages of this paper.

Stock Ranch For Sale

Sheep ranch in New Mexico; 1120 acres on Pecos River. Three miles of river on both sides. Controls four miles of grazing on both sides of river. Fifteen miles from railroad. A part of the land can be irrigated from river.
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These sheep are ranged in a high altitude and are free of any lung disease; big, strong, hardy fellows with sound feet, and have always given splendid satisfaction for range use. I am going to make the prices right. Write for information.

I have a thousand yearling Lincolns, a thousand Cotswold yearlings and five hundred Shropshire yearling rams, all pure bred.

If you are interested, I would advise placing your orders early for I never have rams enough to meet the demands upon my herd.

F. R. GOODING, - Gooding, Idaho

DO YOU BELIEVE IN PROTECTION?

We do. We believe in Protection for dependents and for old age. We believe that Protection is a duty that every man owes to his wife and children. He can protect them himself if he lives, but his power to do so is gone forever if he dies. Ask yourself the frank question, you husband and father, "Where would my family get off if I should die before the loose ends of my affairs are properly tied when they haven't the intimate knowledge of them that I have? Am I really playing square with the wife and the kiddies?" Do you dare ask this question of yourself and answer it honestly without being adequately insured?

As to cost of life insurance, there is a doubt if you correctly understand the subject when you speak of cost. For instance, you are asked to pay approximately four per cent in the amount involved. If you die at any time after the first interest payment the Company pays the face of the policy. If you live to make these interest payments for twenty years the Company gives you clear title to a piece of property (the policy) on which you have no further payments to make and agrees to pay cash for the property at its full face value at your death. In the meantime the policy contract has

1. Kept you insured;
2. Provided weekly sickness indemnity;
3. Provided weekly accident indemnity.
4. Provided double indemnity for accidental death;
5. Provided a monthly income for eight and one-half years in case of Total Disability.

Yes, Protection is one of the greatest things in the world. It contemplates the happy home where the children romp and play in sweet abandon for the father provides for their needs—where the mother croons a lullaby as she touches with loving hands her little babe in slumber for the husband who cares for them is well and strong and happy. He can and does provide for their necessities, for some luxuries and for their future. But only by Insurance can he make that future SURE if he should die.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY

Salt Lake City, Utah

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Supt. of Agencies

Insurance in Force	-	\$8,247,831.50
Assets	- - -	\$1,056,934.86
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\$1.566 for every \$1.00
of liability

Continental Life Insurance and Investment Co.
My name is day of 18.....
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I was born on the day of 18.....
Please let me have some additional
information on your Combination Policies at my age.

Continental Life Insurance and Investment Co.
As a suitable agent for your Company, I would
suggest
Address
and recommend him for such ap-
pointment.
Signed
Address

Shall The United States Build Highways

IT IS a question which is slowly but surely forcing itself upon the national legislature. Many senators and representatives now believe that the building of a system of national highways is of more economic importance than any other public work—more vital than the question of a large navy, more useful than any river and harbor improvement, more necessary than the Panama canal. For highways are built and owned by the people and are free to all the people. A few years ago road bills had short shrift in

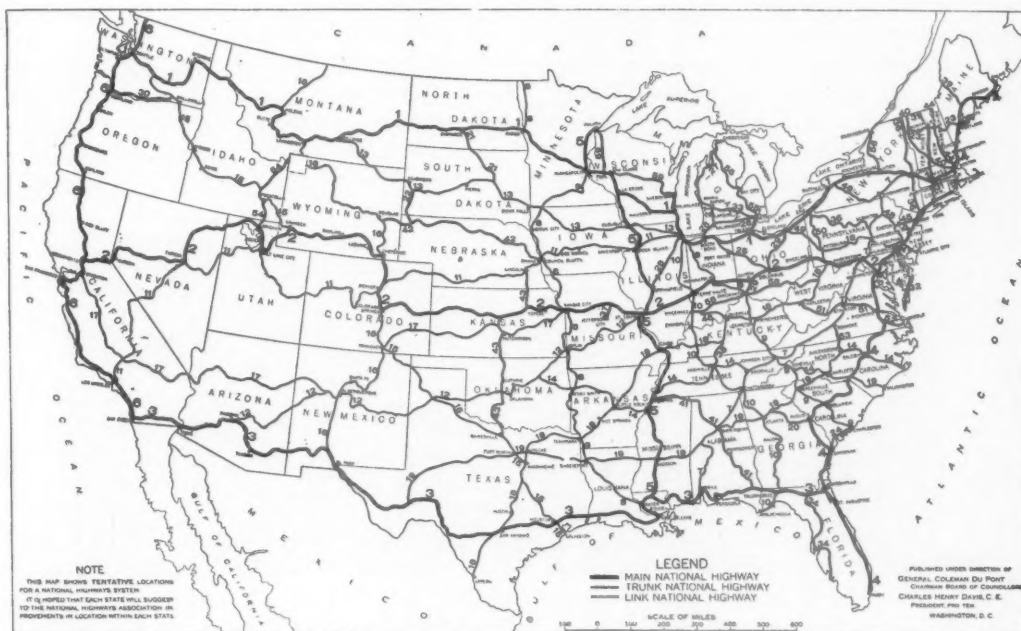
without any aid. One, at least, believes firmly that the question is not only one for states, counties, cities and towns, but for the nation.

The National Highways association believes that the beginning of a comprehensive good road system for the nation must be made by the federal government.

Such a system—as outlined on the map published here—consists of fifty thousand miles of national highways. It is not intended that this map should represent the entire good road system

Put down a system of national highways, built and maintained by the national government, and the various state legislatures and county officials would soon see the advantages of connecting all parts of the states with those national roads.

There are two million miles of roads in the United States. The fifty thousand miles of highway shown on the map is but a fraction over two per cent of this mileage. But improve these fifty thousand miles into good roads, and keep them good roads by



Proposed National Highways

congress—at present there are nearly a hundred bills before congress dealing with road building in one form or another.

Although the "good roads" idea has been gathering force and headway for many years, its advocates are still pulling in many directions. Some road associations want state highways with national aid. Others want state highways without national aid. Still others want good roads paid for by the counties through which they pass,

needed by the United States. It is merely a tentative suggestion of the national system of national highways, from which good roads built by states, by counties, and by cities and towns, would grow and multiply.

Roads Breed Roads.

It is universal experience that one mile of good road breeds another mile. Put a state-wide, good road down anywhere in this country, and in ten years there will be dozens of good roads reaching it from all parts of the state.

proper maintenance, and fifty thousand miles more would grow almost overnight, and then another fifty thousand and another and another, until our great country, with its huge territory, would be crossed and recrossed with good roads, as France is today.

National Highways Abroad.

France has national highways. These are immense trunk line roads, great arteries of commerce, and from these the smaller roads are built by the provinces of France, just as the states and coun-

ties of our states will build feeders and connections to a national system of highways.

If France—about the size of Texas—needs national highways, how much more do we, with our huge territory, require them?

Many idealists and dreamers have proposed national road systems for this country. Usually the system has been worked out with a map, a ruler, a pencil, and sublime faith. Mountains, lakes, rivers and forests form no obstacles to such visionary road systems. The national highway system, as shown on this map, is the product of no such dream. The highways indicated are either the best present roads from point to point, or what are, in the judgment of a trained and experienced corps of road engineers, the best possible and practicable roads from point to point.

But these engineers, who worked months on hundreds of large scale maps, and with the aid of a nationwide correspondence of more than fifteen thousand personal letters asking information and advice know this system is only tentative. It is but a suggestion. It is not intended to be anything else. There must be a beginning to everything, and little headway can be made without some such careful plan from which to start.

Links States Together.

Study the map and see where your home lies with relation to the highways. If it is on a main, trunk or link line, you will probably like the system. But if you live somewhere that this system does not touch, don't condemn the system. Remember that it is designed to connect the states with each other. It is intended to touch every large city, every state capital, and to bring closer together the several parts of the country. The roads are as straight as the contour of the country will permit, without an impossible expenditure of money to tunnel mountains or bridge lakes and rivers. Remember, too, that your locality would be connected with such a sys-

tem by a local road in a very short time.

Notice that there are three classes of highways, main, trunk and link. The main highways are six in number, Northern, Central, Southern, Atlantic, Mississippi and Pacific. These form the starting point and the basis of the system. Next come thirteen great trunk lines, feeding and crossing the main highways, and connecting the various sections of the country in more intimate relations. Finally come forty link highways—smaller national highways—making a gridiron of the whole system.

Building the System.

To build such a system complete will take a man's lifetime and a huge amount of money. If the wealth of the world were ready to build this system tomorrow, it would still take many years, because there are available neither engineers nor knowledge enough to do it quickly.

When this, or a similar system of national highways is built—and built it surely will be some day—it will be by a national highways commission, which first locates and then builds, one or more roads at a time, learning as it builds. When this huge amount of money is spent—as spent it is bound to be—it will be gradually and through an annual appropriation.

If New York state can afford five millions a year for road building, is it unreasonable to suppose the United States government can afford ten times as much—or fifty millions a year?

Think it over. Look at the map. Study it and see how it will affect you and your home. If you have any suggestions to make, or criticisms to offer, the National Highways Association would like to hear them.

The system as outlined is only a beginning—a suggestion. But if it appears as a beautiful dream, it is at least a practicable engineer's dream, and a dream which—like that of de Lesseps and the canal—is bound to come true some time. The National Highways Association believes that the time when the dream begins to

come true is close at hand. It is a dream which vitally affects every man, woman and child in the country—a dream which, when it does come true in its entirety, will be found of more importance to our progress as a nation, to our wealth, to our social and political life and to our other dream of absolute independence, than any one movement we, as a nation, have ever made.—National Highways Commission.

LIVE STOCK IN ARGENTINA.

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has issued a statement relating to the statistics of live stock in that country, from which the following is taken:

During the year 1912 the number of cattle moved from one jurisdiction to another was 7,500,000. The number of cattle in the Republic was on December 31, 1911, 28,786,166, a falling off of 94,437 compared with 1910, and of 330,478 compared with the stock per census of 1908, the reduction being due to drought and increase of meat trade. The estimated stock on December 31, 1912, calculating a natural increase of 26 per cent, adding imports and deducting according to hides exported or prepared in the country and live animals exported, amounts to 29,016,000, an increase over 1911 but still below 1908 figures, but a number which would not justify the shortage of meat so much commented on at present if the demand had remained normal. However, the demand from abroad has doubled in recent years; hence the scarcity. As to the increase in prices, notwithstanding climatic drawbacks the country has responded to an extraordinary demand on its cattle without greatly reducing the stock since 1908, and the present complications of production and supply evolve questions that can not be solved in the government offices but require a meeting of those interested in the matter. The annual statistics compiled are inadequate, and means should be taken that would guarantee the exactitude of the live stock census.

Notes of A Western Trip

CHAS. H. SHURTE the Chicago sheep trader, just back from a tour of the Northwestern range country, predicts a short run of lambs and a decided paucity of feeders. Regarding the Montana situation he said:

Montana was a principal source of wether supply a few years ago, but it has gone out of that business and ceased to be a heavy customer of Oregon for stock yearlings. Montana sheepmen have discovered that holding wethers until they were four years old for shearing purposes was not remunerative. They had to sell sheep at \$3.00 and \$3.50 per head last year that cost \$2.50 and

\$2.75 as yearlings and the thing did not figure out. It means the Western sheepman must quit the wether business and confine his energies to raising lambs. I do not believe that Montana is going out of the sheep business, but predict that within ten years that state will be raising more mutton than during the halcyon days of the industry. Settlers

may have run the range man out, but the dry farmers will put in sheep because they cannot get into more lucrative business. I know of a number that have already acquired bands of around 500 ewes and in the aggregate they will soon put Montana to the fore again. The state has an ideal climate for wool and mutton raising and under the new system of wintering stock on hay will raise a 100 per cent crop.

This year Montana's wool clip is short and manufacturers need it, but growers are not in a position to hold. If they could follow the example of

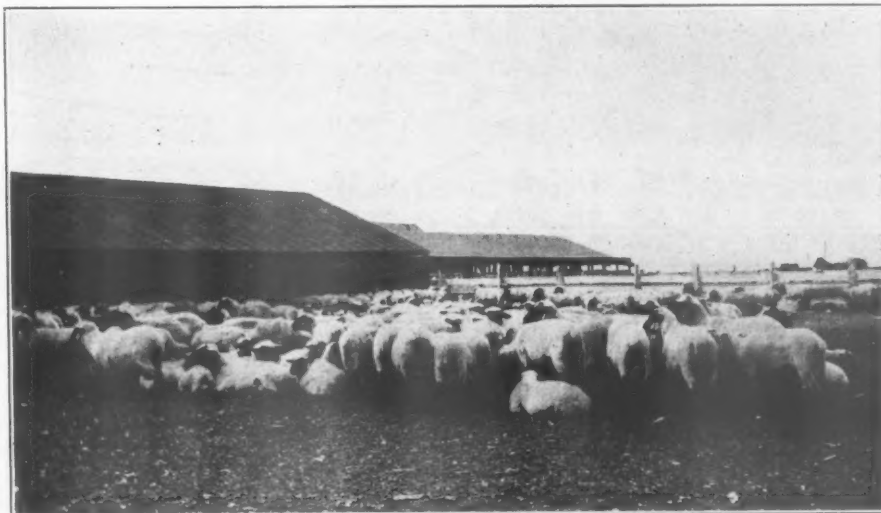
corn growers they would get more money for it. Corn growers cribbed a large part of last year's corn crop and literally forced the price up. Had the bumper crop of 1912 been dumped into the market corn would have been 10 cents per bushel lower.

Montana has a big percentage of lambs this year, but this does not mean that the crop is a large one, on the contrary it is short, as the state does not possess the breeding stock it did five years back. It is claimed the Montana wool clip will be six million pounds less than last year, but part of this

ers show a disposition to encourage this phase of the industry, but unless money gets easier a lot of lambs will go East, that otherwise would be fed near the breeding grounds. The farmer in the cornbelt who merely handles a load or two has no trouble in getting the necessary money, but it is a different proposition with the operator who puts in 10,000 head.

Oregon and Washington have a fair crop of lambs. Lambing was successful but stormy weather later caused considerable mortality. All over the West the range was short early, but rains came in abundance later, furnishing plenty of grass. Washington is in much the same shape as Oregon, having had a big lamb crop but lost many later. A snow after shearing time caused considerable mortality.

Oregon has been a "fine wool" state heretofore, raising Merinos principally, except in localities close to railroads, and selling stockers to



Just Off the Shears

shrinkage is due to the fact that the clip was lighter.

Idaho has the largest percentage of lambs ever raised, but in some sections there is a decided shortage as to numbers, especially as to yearlings and wethers in the whole state of Idaho.

The serious question all over the West today is the surplus of old ewes. A bad winter would put many out of the sheep business. Selling ewe lambs is bad policy, but that has been the practice right along; prices being the incentive. In Idaho, winter feeding will be on an unprecedented scale, if the necessary money is available. Bank-

Montana and Wyoming, but this demand has waned causing an accumulation of yearlings and two year olds. In Lake county, Oregon, there are fully 68,000 lambs and 100,000 yearlings and wethers for sale and feeders will doubtless be glad to get them. Having lost its stocker market to a large extent Oregon will be under the necessity of changing breeding methods by using mutton rams. It will not be possible to raise as many, but they will be better.

In western Nevada there is a short lamb crop, not to exceed 50 per cent, owing to the worst spring that section

ever experienced. Eastern Nevada, the Elko country, has a big lamb crop and fine range, consequently more lambs will come from that section than ever before. In the mountain sections of northern California the usual number of lambs were raised, but many sheepmen are quitting the business. Their land has become valuable and is being cut up into farms. They are pocketing the money and quitting the business. Dry weather in central and southern California necessitated killing lambs to save ewes and that country is very short.

In the reservation section of Utah the lamb crop is short, but the range is good and what lambs go to market will be fat. Southern Utah did not get a good lamb crop, but that country is on a merino basis and sends mainly feeders to market. The sheep industry in the northern part of Utah is in good shape, but the southern people are not as prosperous.

Wyoming, without a doubt, has raised the largest percentage of lambs in its history and the range there is in such good condition that we ought to get fat stuff from that quarter. Wyoming seldom markets fat lambs. Colorado feeders are already buying them in straight bunches to insure possession of the feeder end.

In New Mexico the lamb crop does not exceed 40 per cent of normal and a similar condition exists in Arizona. They have had a drouth down that way, resulting in the death of an enormous number of lambs.

The heavy western lamb run will occur in September and I believe it will be over early. Present indications are that the feeder end will be short, as was the case last year, as range conditions are "ripe" for putting on fat.

RAISE COMMISSION CHARGES.

Some two months ago the live stock exchange of South Omaha, Nebraska, met and advanced the rates for handling all kinds of live stock. The old commission charge for selling sheep was \$12.00 per car, but the exchange

has now advanced this to \$15.00 per car. The rate at other live stock exchanges is practically the same as that now charged at Omaha. In fact the excuse Omaha offers for advancing the rate was that most other yards were charging from \$14.00 to \$15.00 per car. Such an excuse is not valid and contains no good reason why any rate should be advanced. Now the fact is that the commission charges at all these live stock exchanges are too high, and the stock men are beginning to grumble about them very much. Undoubtedly a movement will be started in the near future to place all these stock yards under state or federal supervision with authority to regulate the charges that they may make.

The advance in the commission charge at South Omaha is indefensible for the old rates were already profitable. The sheep industry is passing through a precarious period in its history. The income of the sheep man has been greatly reduced by legislation and there is no reason strong enough to justify any live stock exchange in advancing their commission charges at this particular moment.

We are appealing to all of these exchanges to reduce their charges for handling sheep at least to \$12.00 per car. We believe that this figure is profitable to the commission men. We hope to adjust this matter between ourselves, but the final outcome of the whole thing probably will be legislation regulating these exchanges.

DIPPING FEEDER SHEEP.

For some time it has been the practice of the bureau of animal industry to require the dipping of all feeder sheep and lambs leaving the Chicago stock yards. This was made necessary by the prevalence of scabies in western states. However scab has been practically eradicated in most of the United States, and more than ninety-five per cent of the sheep that reach the Chicago yards are free from scab or exposure thereto. Under such circumstances dipping is burdensome and

we have asked the government to dispense with it as a general thing. We feel that the department will see the justice of this request.

AN INQUIRY.

St. Johns, Arizona.

The National Wool Grower, Salt Lake City.

Gentlemen: We have been reading your articles about the wool packing with much interest and acknowledge that we have been behind the times in that part of the business. Our sheep here shear from 6 to 7 lbs., and as we never tied any fleeces would like to know if it is good policy to tie these fleeces of 6 to 7 lbs. In connection would also like to know how many pounds of paper twine is needed for 1,000 fleeces.

We enclose envelope for reply. We never heard of tying fleeces here in Arizona and New Mexico.

Replying to the above it seems to us that good combing wool is easily worth 1 cent per pound more when the fleeces are tied and even poor wools are materially benefited by being tied. Of course low-grade carpet wools may not need tying, but I notice that even carpet wools from India come with strings on them. The better the wool the more tying will benefit it. This subject has been fully discussed in past issues.

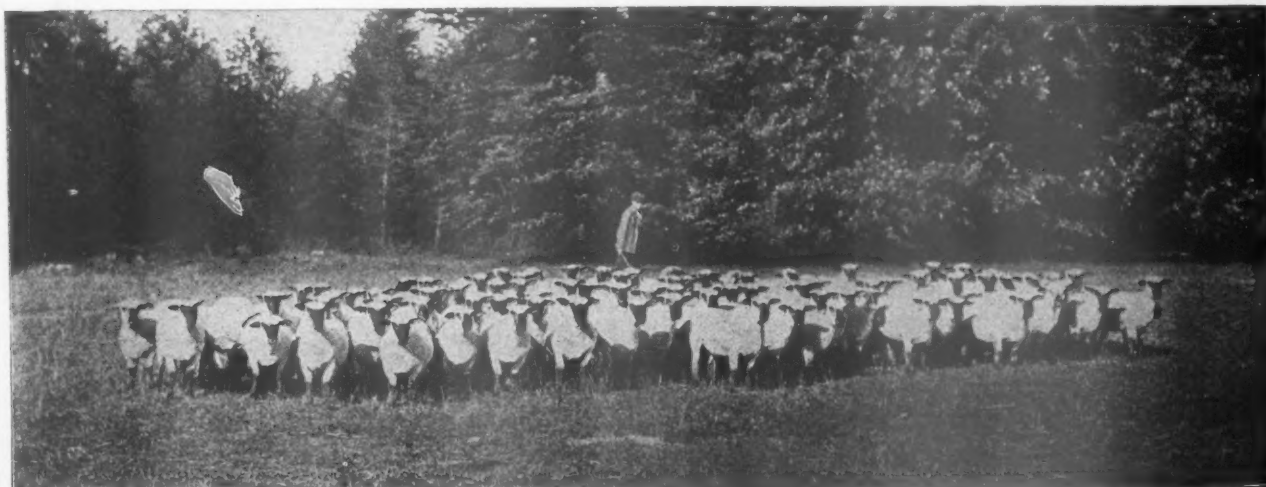
Light fleeces, such as are here mentioned, can easily be tied with a 7½ foot string. Fifty such strings are supposed to be in each pound of paper twine.

If your community is going to start tying its wool, be sure to start right by using nothing but paper twine.

Mr. Senator, how are you going to like it when you come back home and somebody figures out that you have voted to put the products of your own state on the free list and the products of some eastern state on the protected list? If you sent a man out to do some business for you and he made a deal of this kind, wouldn't you fire him?

A Carload of Hampshire Ewes

We have a carload of Hampshire Ewes to offer at a very reasonable price considering the fact that they represent the best blood from the best flocks in England. There are 20 imported Stephens ewes, 15 two-year-old ewes and 25 yearling ewes of our own breeding sired by that noted ram Lonesome Lad and out of the ewes pictured in the cut below. These ewes are in nice condition, healthy and right in every particular. Our importation will arrive at the farms in August from which we can furnish imported rams to go with them if desired.



CHAS. LEET & SON, Mantua, Ohio

WHY NOT PATRONIZE WOOD BROTHERS

A Commission House that is, and has been a warm friend and supporter of the Wool Grower for almost fifty years; a firm that stands for honesty and ability, and has stood the test of time. Our sales and service will please you

"LEADING SELLERS OF SHEEP"

AT

Chicago

South Omaha

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Market information cheerfully furnished

Give Yourself A Square Deal

Do a little hard thinking about this matter of marketing your sheep. You know very well that there is no such thing as uniformity in any line of human activity. Only the best salesmen are good enough for you if you want biggest possible prices for your stock. If you consign to CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have some of the very best salesmen in the business working for you. And it means more than merely satisfaction—it means dollars and cents to you, therefore we repeat

"GIVE YOURSELF A SQUARE DEAL"

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

"SUCCESSFUL SELLERS OF SHEEP"

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South Omaha
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KIRKLAND SHEEP FEEDING YARDS

(FINEST IN THE WORLD)



At Kirkland, Ill., only 67 miles from Chicago, on the main line between Omaha, St. Paul and Kansas City to Chicago.

Twenty-six hundred acres of land, fenced with woven wire, and plenty of running water and shade.

Make no mistake, but route your sheep via C. M. & St. P. Ry. when shipping to Chicago.

Off the C. M. & St. P. RAILWAY

IT COSTS NO MORE TO FEED AT KIRKLAND

JOHN MacQUEEN is Manager

Our English Wool Letter

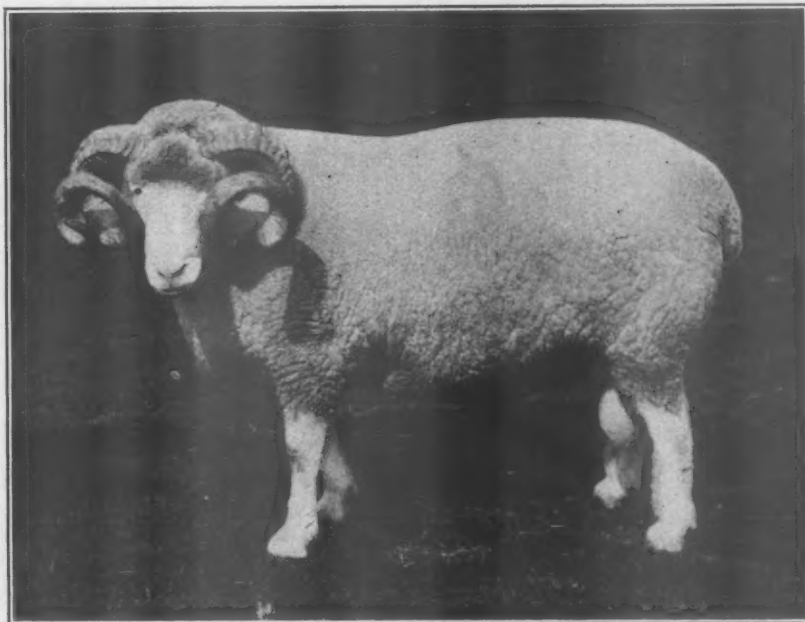
By Our Bradford Correspondent

Have Prices Touched the Top?

ONCE again wool interests are largely centered in Coleman street where the fourth series of colonial wool sales are in operation, the usual large attendance of buyers representing manufacturing districts being present. Not for some time has there been so much interest shown in values, and for once the whole trade has waited as it were on the tip toe of expectation to learn the course of prices. There is just reason for this, for everyone feels that a good deal is at stake, and according to the verdict of Coleman street at the current series of sales, both growers' and manufacturers' interests will be largely affected. It is patent to anyone with an intimate knowledge of textile manufacturing conditions that the top has been reached, and we have been impressed with this fact for the past four months. A cute Scotch buyer remarked to the writer last week there was nothing left in the wool at all, and in his opinion the time for readjustment has arrived. There is more than a grain of truth in this statement, and however disagreeable it may be to growers "down under," the fact is there, and it would be foolish in the extreme for anyone to stick his head into the sand in ostrich-like fashion, and ignore what is happening. There are periods in the wool trade when everything is rosy, and circumstances warrant a rise in

values, but it should not be forgotten that there are times when it may be said that the top is reached, and we have seen that level has been arrived at some months ago. Many today have need to learn the lesson that there is a limit to the price of everything, and until manufacturers strike out afresh, we are not likely to see increased values unless our overseas supplies dwindle still further. However, that is not likely for the next season, and on that account all users feel that it is policy to pay regard only to the immediate prospects of trade.

Coleman Street Results.



A Dorset Ram

We need only briefly epitomize the opening results. The series commenced with merinos steady and firm, and crossbreds both fleece and slipe, slightly in favor of the buyer, with the exception of deep grown classes. By the end of the fourth day, a very irregular market was in evidence, it being clearly seen that some descriptions of wool were scarcely holding their own. Good straight combing merinos

about fill that order, and so do low crossbreds, but other descriptions were certainly moving on a lower level, and today nothing by way of an improvement can be chronicled. The fact is, there has been no response to London in consuming markets, and not even the opening results which were better than expected, inspired sufficient confidence among wholesale fabric buyers to place orders for next spring goods. That is the crux of the whole question, though we doubt if everyone appreciates it. A very good buying spirit has been in evidence all through the auctions, but there is no "spring" in the

bids of buyers. In other words, there is no wisdom in exceeding one's limits; practically all have lowered them to be more compatible with prices ruling in such centers as Bradford and Roubaix. We find today that no class of wool is making prices above a parity with last series, and it is a fact that the bulk of the wools are $\frac{1}{2}$ d down. This is not by any means a serious fall, and would not trouble spinners or manu-

facturers, were it not for the disturbance which it is sure to bring among wholesale fabric buyers. There are today too many adverse factors at work which cannot be ignored, for the bulk of buyers have their purchasing power crippled, and especially do we find this among Continental operators. Neither Germany nor France so far has been at all active, in fact no one could expect it, and Bradford buyers

have had to shoulder a tremendous burden.

The Missing Link.

Many will be asking the reason for the slight setback in values, but to a close observer it is by no means difficult to find. We have reached a time in the history of the wool trade when there is general agreement that prices cannot go higher without inflicting serious injury to the whole trade, and there being no response in manufacturing quarters, all alike feel the absence of new business, this being really the principal cause for prices suffering a check. We have already intimated what is wrong with the textile industry today. So far as West Riding mills are concerned, there is not much wrong with them, although some factories are distinctly on the quiet side. Still the principal manufacturers are busy, and can still see forward two months longer, but there is general agreement that new business is exceedingly slow, that high prices are simply killing trade, and that wholesale fabric buyers will not place new orders for next spring as they should be doing at this time. That really is the crux of the whole question. There is really nothing wrong with the wool trade, but the advance which manufacturers are having to demand is such that wholesale fabric buyers are stoutly refusing to accept them. Consequently they are trying to substitute for all they are worth, it being their contention that cheaper woolens and worsteds will serve their purpose as well as paying 6d to 8d per yard more, which in many cases is being demanded for the spring of 1914.

English Wools Versus New Zealand Crossbreds.

For a moment let us turn to domestic wools, for buyers have been very busy during the past month operating in the country, and purchasing "new clip" English, Irish and Scotch wools. What do we find? At the beginning English fairs were red hot, prices were simply booming, and we feel certain that someone is either going to be "lamed" or "killed." Home grown

wools are being bought in a ridiculous fashion, without the least response in consuming centers. The situation for a month past has been a most anomalous one, and no one can justify the action of country dealers. Of course, with the prospect of a revision in the American tariff, all eyes are turned across the Atlantic, the majority expecting America to shortly wave her magic wand over the wool trade, and to turn all stocks into profitable investment. But no such thing has yet transpired, nor is it likely to do if the verdict of Americans themselves is anything like a correct one. The fact is that there are some classes of English descriptions which have eased $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d per pound from the top point, there being in the country a distinctly more sober attitude, all alike feeling that he who buys last will buy best. At the same time, some big weights of English new clip wools have been secured, and country dealers are as fast as thieves. English wools today are at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per pound dearer in the top than corresponding qualities of New Zealand crossbreds, consequently users cannot be expected to purchase home grown wools freely. The result is that a very slack market is being experienced, no one being keen to buy, yet many country dealers will soon be wanting to sell.

What of the Future?

It is often said that it is never safe to prophesy unless you know, and there is no trade where the statement is so applicable as in the wool industry. Still we will venture to make a few observations on the immediate outlook. First of all it does not appear to us as if there is going to be any serious setback in values, although to all appearance there is a likelihood of prices being the turn cheaper. One has only to consider the many adverse factors which have been at work, and he will see that wool was bound to suffer somewhat, but the wonder is that it has not been more seriously affected. The missing link today in the crossbred trade is undoubtedly the delicate position of many large and important

Bradford crossbred spinners, the single 30's trade being in a very depressed condition. That has been a brake on the wheels of progress since last December, and instead of stocks of yarns declining, they have steadily increased. That really is the chief fault, and until it is rectified, we cannot hope for crossbreds to improve. The only likely source of benefit is the opening of the American ports, and free wool is considered a certainty. But can American mills face the competition of England and the Continent with a 35 per cent duty on manufactured goods? We doubt it, and we can easily see European mills busy and American mills slack. We therefore think that for the time being prices have touched the top. They can easily decline a little more, in which case there may be a speculative buy. The dearth of money is also another factor which is crippling trade, and with there being no prospect of cheap money, it is bound to more or less limit trade, and prevent that expansion in business which easy financial conditions always bring.

How English Wools Are Selling.

Considered from the grower's standpoint this class of raw material has done exceedingly well during the present season, and whatever takes place among those who have bought it the producer has had one of the best years known for some time. It must be put to the credit of the British farmer that he is no fool when growing wool is concerned, and though he has not yet reached perfection—like those who buy and use his produce—he is moving in that direction, and taking the clip as a whole it has been better got up this season than last year. This has had something to do with the high prices which have been paid, and it has been the rule—not the exception—for buyers to go into the country and pay 4c and often 6c per pound more for their purchases than they gave for the same sort of stuff when the fairs were in progress last season. Sellers have therefore had nothing to grumble about, and have openly ex-

pressed their satisfaction with the values they have secured.

Another thing which has contributed to the paying of increased figures has been the fact that there was no wool to get hold of except new clip, the previous one having been cleared out of the market. Very little private buying was done before the fairs commenced, for farmers asked wildly and thereby kept off customers, but when the time came to commence in real earnest, and buyers were under the spell of the auctioneer's hammer, the result was such as has already been stated. The sound state of the hosiery trade in Leicester seemed to be reflected in the way Down wools were bought, for these have gone at exceptionally tall prices, as much as 32 cents being frequently paid for this class of raw material, whereas last year 26 cents, which description was quoted last year at 20½ cents to 21 cents. A similar state of affairs prevails in every other sort, but the extremeness of values is most plainly to be seen in Down sorts, the reason for which has been named. Thus far we have been giving the grower credit for all he has got, but there is another side to the question, and there are merchants in Bradford today who are "in a hole." They cannot make an immediate realization, much less get an offer which will help them to get out on the right side. The truth is that a change has come over the feelings of many. A visit to Bradford after being in the country has done them good, for they thus saw that they had been paying prices which were decidedly higher than could be made for the class of top from which their wool is made. Besides London values have not given them much support, and though there is no prospect of values suffering any serious decline, the position is such as not to warrant any material advance. Consequently the prospects for tops made from English wools do not point to any profit being made out of what has been bought this time. Yet selling goes on and though there is not the same eagerness and values are not so outrage-

ous, stiff prices are being paid, and a difficult time lies ahead of English merchants and topmakers.

Bradford, July 9, 1913.

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RANCHES, SHEEP
OR
FARMS FOR SALE
ADVERTISE THEM
IN THE
NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**

LONDON WOOL OUTLOOK.

Under date of July 15th, at the close of the Fourth series of London wool sales, H. Dawson & Co., the London wool brokers write as follows:

Since the opening of the series terminating today, the market has developed considerable irregularity, and certain classes ranging chiefly around the medium and finer cross-bred sorts have had to suffer some shrinkage in value. This class of wool has been in somewhat large supply, and it is not always realized how large a contribution to these finer grades the Punta Arenas shipments make at this time of the year.

The weakness has resulted in heavy withdrawals and perhaps an exaggerated impression of the extent of the decline has thus been produced. Consequently, although coarse grades of cross-breds, along with all combing merinos, and scoured wools generally, have been in keen request at firm prices, there has been created throughout the industry a feeling of apprehensiveness which contrasts strongly with the buoyancy and confidence which previously obtained.

The market latterly has been subject to an abnormally severe strain from a variety of adverse influences, and it has yielded at its weakest point. The lack of U. S. A. support on these sorts this year, together with dear and scarce money putting an effectual check on all brisk demand, and the Balkan

trouble with its far-reaching effects, are factors which have directly and seriously affected our market; and it is only surprising that an earlier and more general shrinkage in values has not been experienced. There has undoubtedly been a pause in business during recent weeks, and many traders have begun to fear lest it indicates the termination of the trade "boom" of the last three years. There would seem to be little ground for anxiety on this score if the real factors which govern the demand be examined. In all the great consuming countries there are no signs of the standard of living being lowered, or of the working classes, which furnish the spending power for "necessities," becoming poorer. The tendency is rather in the other direction, and the increasing call for woollen goods in all European centers are meager, and unusually so in the United States. This, together with the statistical position of the raw material, should save the industry from any fear of serious shrinkage in values this year.

So far as merinos are concerned, the shortage of 302,000 bales in Australia is just beginning to be felt. It has been evident at this series that the year's supplies were nearly exhausted, and the offerings would have been sensationally small but for speculators' lots. The bareness of supplies, except for some Queensland new clip wools, will probably be felt until November.

In cross-breds, the position is not so clear. South Americans are practically cleared from the market and the London offerings until January next will be small, but stocks in Bradford are reported to be heavier than usual. The export trade in tops and yarns to central and eastern Europe and the U. S. demand for raw wool have alike shown serious falling off, but it is certain that the available supplies of cross-breds for the remainder of the year will not be burdensome, while the advent of U. S. A. support, or a revival of the export trade would quickly give a very different aspect to the outlook in cross-breds.



Yearling Rambouillet Stud Rams on Butterfield Ranch. July, 1913.

Any of the following are subject to your bid.

- 400 Rambouillet Rams—Yearlings and Two Year Olds. Ideal wool and mutton sheep. Range raised and extremely hardy constitutions. A finer flock than these you'll never find. Don't miss seeing these.
- 600 Delaine-Merino Rams—Yearlings and two year olds. Bred with the special purpose of producing the maximum amount of best quality, long, bright, lustrous wool. Range raised and extremely hardy. A choice selection.
- 500 Hampshire Ram Lambs—Dropped in March. Ready for service. Average 115 lbs. in weight September 15th. The equal of anything we have ever offered.
- 200 Hampshire Ram Lambs—Dropped February and March. Ready for service. Average 85 to 100 lbs. September 15.
- 300 Registered and Imported Hampshire Rams and Ram Lambs. Outstanding not only as individuals, but as a class positively the best lot we have ever produced.
- 200 Registered Rambouillet Rams—Many descend from the French Gov. Importations. Make the best top flock headers. Don't miss getting some of these prize-winners.
- 200 Registered Rambouillet and Delaine Ram Lambs—A promising lot.
- 600 Registered Rambouillet Ewes—Yearlings to four year olds. An unequalled opportunity to secure a foundation flock of the best blood and breeding in the world.
- 200 Registered Rambouillet Ewe Lambs—Same breeding as above ewes.
- 1600 Rambouillet and Delaine Ewes—Yearlings and two year olds. This is a famous flock. Same breeding as our rams. Best foundation for stud flocks.



HAMPSHIRE EWES, BUTTERFIELD SUMMER RANGE, 1913.

NOTE—ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO HOLD ANY OF THE ABOVE STOCK FOR YOU AFTER THE SALE FOR A LIMITED PERIOD OF TIME, TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE, AT ONE CENT PER HEAD PER DAY. ALL STOCK GUARANTEED TO BE DELIVERED IN FINE CONDITION.

YOUR ATTENDANCE BUTTERFIELD LIVESTOCK COMPANY DISPERSAL SALE

Sept. 16th and 17th at

MEANS MONEY

an unequalled opportunity to see

DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE

without inspecting our imm

**Range Raised Rams and Ewes,
Show Stock**

We undoubtedly have just what you want

12,000 SHEEP

REGISTERED AND TH

Which will go under Col. Dwight Lincoln

AT YOUR OWN RISK

WE are also offering for sale our **PRICE VALLEY RANCH** range for 12,500 sheep. Railroad station and



YEARLING RAMBOUILLET R

DANCE AT THE
ERFIELD
COMPANY, LIMITED

SHEEP SALE

7th at Weiser, Idaho

NEY TO YOU

portunity to secure the best stock

Y ELSEWHERE

ing our immense offerings of

Ewes, Also Our Stud Flocks and
ow Stock

hat you want among our well known flocks.

o Sheep

AND THOROUGHbred

ight Lincoln's hammer without "quibbling"

R OWN PRICE

EY RANCH in the center of the best summer range, controlling
station and large stock yards joining range.



RAMBOUILLET RAMS, JULY, 1913.

THE
HEAD

For Further Particulars
WRITE TO

BUTTERFIELD LIVESTOCK CO., Ltd.
WEISER, IDAHO or COL. DWIGHT LINCOLN, MILFORD CENTER, OHIO



Yearling Hampshire Stud Rams on Butterfield Ranch. July, 1913.

2000 Rambouillet and Delaine Ewes—Three to six years old.
A fine bunch and they bring the results that you are
after.

1600 Full Blood Hampshire Ewes—Yearlings to four year olds.
Lay the cornerstone for a Hampshire flock and get
some of these thriving ewes. Largely from Imported
stock.

600 Full Blood Hampshire Ewe Lambs—A hardy bunch.

300 Full Blood Hampshire Ewes—Yearlings to four year olds.
Here is a most select lot of acclimated, hardy ewes that
will "get the money" for you. All Imported or descend-
ed from Imported stock.

Together with THREE FULL HAMPSHIRE SHOW
FLOCKS, THREE FULL RAMBOUILLET SHOW
FLOCKS, STOCK AND SHOW RAMS AND
EWES, RAM AND EWE LAMBS, MIXED AGED
EWES, ETC., ETC.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING ORDERS FOR RAMS, RAM
LAMBS AND EWES, BUT THE ABOVE LISTED STOCK
WILL ABSOLUTELY BE HELD INTACT FOR THIS BIG
SALE.

ALL OF THE ABOVE SHEEP ARE ACCLIMATED
AND HARDY CONSTITUTIONS—Having run on the
range, raised without pampering—THEY ARE THE ONLY
KIND THAT REALLY GIVE RESULTS.

All of these high class sheep GO TO YOU AT THE PRICE
YOU BID.



HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS ON BUTTERFIELD SUMMER RANGE, 1913.

NEW MEXICO WOOL PRICES.

Answering your request, will say about one-fifth of the 1913 clip of New Mexico wool has moved out and about one-half of this was on consignment. Prices paid this year will average from 3 to 4 cents per grease pound lower than last year. The average prices paid this year are from 10 to 13½ cents against 14 to 17½ cents last year. Some of the very choice Roswell lots sold from 15 to 15½ cents. These wools sold last year at from 17½ to 19½ cents.

CHAS. CHADWICK,
Albuquerque, N. M.

MONTANA WOOL PRICES.

I wish to advise you that there has been sold around Dillon, Montana, about a million pounds of wool which averaged 5 cents less per pound than last season. Seventeen (17) cents was the highest price paid this season for wool that sold last year at 21½ cents. This was for quarter-bred wool. Some wools have sold at 15 cents, but a good deal changed hands at 16 cents which will be about the average price paid.

There are not as many sheep here this season as last season. Every sheep man, that I have seen, seems to want to sell out and get out of the business, and a good many new beginners are going bankrupt as fast as they can.

F. S. SCHULZ,
Alder, Montana.

COLORADO WOOL PRICES.

Answering yours of recent date as to what wool prices are compared with last year, will say that last year about all the wool sold here for 16 cents. This year we have around 700,000 pounds in this section of which only about 50,000 pounds of the lightest has sold at from 12 to 13½ cents. Buyers are offering 12 cents for the balance but growers are holding for 13 to 13½ cents.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Las Animas, Colo.

WYOMING WOOL PRICES.

Wools in this section of Wyoming sold at from 4 to 4½ cents per pound less than they brought last year. Most of the wool has been sold, but some of the heavier clips are consigned. Had it not been for tariff agitation, we would have received about 4 cents a pound more for our coarse wool this year than we got last year.

JOE KINNEY,
Cokeville, Wyo.

IDAHO WOOL PRICES.

About two-thirds of the wool clip of Idaho has been sold. The balance has gone forward on consignment at a very low advance. Idaho wools this year brought from 2 cents to 4 cents below last year's prices.

OREGON WOOL PRICES.

Answering your inquiry as to the price of wool this year in comparison with last season: Wool in eastern Oregon last year averaged 16 cents per pound. I believe 12¾ cents will be the average of this year's clip. I consigned my wool and will await the outcome.

J. G. HOKE,
Medical Springs, Ore.

NEVADA WOOL PRICES.

Replying to yours, I would say the wool clip of 1912 was in ready demand at 20 cents for coarse wool and 14 to 16 cents for fine wools. This spring the New Jersey woolen mills purchased several coarse clips at from 14 to 18 cents that were shorn during April. For wool shorn in May the best price recorded was 14 cents, but most May shorn wools have brought from 11½ to 13½ cents with buyers scarce, and heavy shipments on consignment with an advance of from 8 to 10 cents. Many of the growers have held their clips, but those needing money have been compelled to take advance on consign-

ment as low as 8 cents. Many clips have been shipped without advance.

E. WOLFE,
Reno, Nevada.

FINAL SHORTAGE.

On several occasions in the pages of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER we have referred to the estimated shortage of wool in Australia. The Australian wool year extends from July 1st to June 30th of the next year, and we now have the exact figures of Australian production during that period. The actual decrease in bales this year over last year proves to be 291,000 bales. The total number of bales produced this year was 2,247,000, but in addition to the shortage in the number of bales here given each bale is reported to average ten pounds less than it did last year. Therefore we have a total shortage in the Australian clip, equalling 125,000,000 pounds.

Home Shortage.

We fully understand that it is dangerous to make prediction as to the probable volume of any product so widely produced as the American wool clip. However we have been obtaining reports from the various parts of the United States as to the probable amount of wool produced in 1913. From these reports we are led to conclude that this year's wool crop will not exceed 290,000,000 pounds as against 304,000,000 pounds for last year.

FISH MEAL.

In the northern parts of Europe the stock men are beginning to feed fish meal as a stock food, especially for dairy cows and young animals. This meal is made of boiled fish that have been dried and thoroughly ground. The meal contains a very high per cent of protein and is very valuable as a food, but on account of the odor some difficulty is experienced in getting the stock to eat it.

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HOW WILL THEY EXPLAIN?

Many Western Democratic senators are now preparing to cast their vote in favor of free wool. Wool is one of the principal products of their states and a tariff on wool benefits their own people. With the same vote that they place wool on the free list, they will place high protective duties on most of the products of the rich Eastern states, which are consumed in their own Western states and which duties will have to be paid by their own people. But their own people receive no duty on their products so as to enable them to pay this Eastern tax.

Senators are voting this way against their better judgment. They know it is wrong and their constituents know it, or will know it, before the next election. Fairness is an inherent principle of the American people and they demand fairness in a tariff more than in anything else. They have demonstrated this frequently.

How will these senators explain their acts when they return home?

IT IS TO LAUGH.

During the political campaign last fall Democratic candidates for the senate were making the argument to their western constituents that they had better vote to send Democrats to the senate because the administration would be Democratic anyhow, and a Democratic senator could do more for them than a Republican. Now every western man was appealed to on these grounds, not only by word of mouth, but by letter, and we have one of these

letters written to a sheepman asking for his vote upon this ground. What happened? The West took this advice and here is the way they came out.

Arizona has two Democratic senators and 9 per cent of her products have been given protection under the proposed tariff bill, while Michigan with two Republican senators gets 58 per cent of her products protected.

Nevada has two Democratic senators and gets 12 per cent of her products protected, while Pennsylvania with two Republicans gets 58 per cent of her products protected.

Oregon has two Democratic senators and gets 43 per cent of her products protected, while Rhode Island with two Republican senators get 89 per cent of her products protected.

Montana with two Democratic senators gets 35 per cent of her products protected while Connecticut with two Republican senators gets 87 per cent of her products protected.

Now not only did these Eastern states get more of their products on the protected list, but the degree of protection is decidedly greater than in Western states.

Now there is a joke on somebody here, but we don't know whether it's on our Western senators or on the men who elected them. Of course some states with Democratic senators did well. New Jersey for instance, has two Democratic senators and got eighty per cent of her products protected. But we must remember that that is the president's own state and he insisted on free wool and free sugar.

SUCH FRANKNESS.

In one of his tariff speeches before election the president said we must be entirely frank in discussing the tariff.

Now on March 22, the president of the National Wool Grower's association wrote President Wilson a letter asking that he receive a delegation of woolgrowers and discuss the wool tariff with them. In reply to this letter the president directed that the following be sent:

White House, Washington,
March 29, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Hagenbarth:

The president has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 22, and to say with reference to your request for a hearing that he doesn't think that the matter in your letter can be discussed until some definite proposal with regard to tariff legislation is laid before him.

Yours very truly,

J. TUMULTY,

Secy. to the President.

Now a few days after dictating this letter to the woolgrowers, the president called Mr. Underwood before him and demanded that wool be placed on the free list and gave out a public statement that wool must be free and that he did not change his mind. If the president's letter meant anything, it meant that he would give the woolgrowers a hearing before taking a definite stand on the wool tariff. And for him a few days later to publicly declare for free wool, does not indicate the frankness the president was so much concerned about before election.

CHANGING TO MUTTON.

Senators have frequently said in the tariff debate that with wool on the free list the shepmen could change from wool growing to mutton raising and make up whatever they lost by reason of the lower prices of wool. This argument just shows that a good many men have a right to talk about the wool tariff who do not know anything about the sheep business.

Take the case of a man with a flock of fine Merino ewes. He has spent a

quarter of a century in building up the quality of his fleece. In addition he has a lot of fine rams. His sheep are not mutton sheep and the only way they can become such is to sell out and start over again. Under free wool the price that he may expect for these distinctly wool bearing sheep will not be sufficient to replace them with a mutton flock. If you legislate a man out of business he will probably be wise enough to stay out.

Also, in the West there is much land that is not adapted to the production of mutton sheep, and such land as is suitable, is nearly all devoted to that industry now. We must not overlook the fact that we are already supplying the market with more mutton and lamb than can be consumed at a decent price to the grower. Were it not for the temporary shortage of beef we would have an excess of four million head of fat sheep and lambs every year.

But what about the profit of mutton sheep raising as compared with wool production? In the West the tariff board submitted full data on that subject so no guess work need be indulged in. The board showed that in the state of Washington lamb raising was profitable. But their figures for that state only covered a few well located mutton flocks. Special markets were available for the limited number of lambs produced. The climate permitted early lambing and no excessive freights had to be paid, hence the profit. But the conditions surrounding these few special flocks in Washington do not exist in other states and in fact only apply to about 20 per cent of the sheep of Washington.

Idaho is the greatest lamb producing state in the Union. Eighty-five per cent of her sheep business is on a strictly mutton basis. What did the board find in Idaho? It reported that the sheep industry of that state in the year 1911, paid an average interest on the investment of eight-tenths of one per cent. Wyoming is a wool producing state and in 1911 the board reports her sheep business as having paid

an interest on investment of just four per cent.

Let us not forget that mutton production is decidedly more expensive than wool production. In Idaho the investment per sheep, exclusive of land, is \$6.13; in Wyoming, \$5.19. In Idaho the investment in improvements per sheep is \$1.02; in Wyoming, \$.75. In Idaho the cost of feed per sheep per year is 96 cents; in Wyoming, 36 cents. These are the figures of the board and represent the facts. Do the senators who advocate raising mutton to make up for the loss in the price of wool find any encouragement in them for their arguments? Would any of these senators like to loan money to the sheepman at an interest rate of eight-tenths of one per cent? We can place some of it for them if they do.

WILL CONGRESS DO ITS DUTY.

In the pages of this paper we have recited in detail that under existing statutes there was nothing to prevent the importation of diseased meat into this country. The meat inspection act of 1906, under which our meats are rigidly inspected, does not apply to imported meat. The only act that affects such meat is the pure food and drug act of 1908. This act has been construed to cover meats, but it can only be enforced so far as the condition of the meat at the time it enters this country is concerned. Under this act the food and drug department require that imported meats be accompanied by a certificate, but no effort is made to determine whether this certificate is worth anything or not—and neither has the department any information as to whether any inspection has actually been made. Of course we can inspect these meats after they arrive in this country, but such inspection is worthless except to determine their state of preservation.

Meat that would be rejected in nearly all European countries can now be sent to the United States so far as any law we have is concerned. There are innumerable diseases extant in foreign meat producing countries that do not

exist in the United States and the importation of meats will ultimately mean the introduction of these diseases, even under the most rigid sanitary requirements, but how much quicker will they come with no restriction at all. For instance, we have a rigid inspection of all cholera infected hogs. Our system is as good as it can be made, but Canada, with some evidence to support her claim, asserts her hogs have been infected with cholera from our inspected meats. England is constantly fighting foot and mouth disease, probably brought within her borders by beef imported from the Argentine where the disease abounds.

Congress is in session. Two amendments have been introduced which provide that no meats shall be admitted to this country unless it shall have undergone an inspection fully equal to that required of our own meats. And furthermore these amendments give the department of agriculture full authority to see that such inspection is actually carried out. The passage of an amendment of this kind is demanded by the American people for the protection of the public health as well as for the protection of the health of our live stock. If the present congress adjourns without the enactment of such legislation it will have proved its unfitness as a legislative body.

LOBBYING FOR THE PEOPLE.

When President Wilson issued his statement about lobbyists, he intended to give the public the impression that all the lobbying that was being done was corrupt. He told nothing about the lobbying that was being done for the public welfare. The president neglected to state that the woolgrowers were lobbying for the passage of a pure fabric law, so that the consumer would know whether he was buying wool, cotton or shoddy. For some reason or other the president never took much interest in the measure. If he had devoted one-tenth as much effort in favor of a pure fabric law as he did to have wool placed on the free list, the consumer would even now be getting better clothing.

MULHALL AND THE TARIFF BOARD.

Martin Mulhall, the lobbyist who has been branded as a liar and black-guard by senators and congressmen, has testified that he secured the passage of the law creating the tariff board. This statement is just what we might expect from a man of Mulhall's type and were any one to believe him, his statement would be used as an argument against the findings of the tariff board.

The idea of a tariff board in 1909 originated with the so-called insurgent Republicans and it was largely due to their continued efforts that the board was finally provided for. Now the men whom Mulhall claims to have been able to influence, were all against the idea of a tariff board and did not support it until they found it would be adopted without them, and until public opinion became so strong that they were finally brought to favor it.

We had tariff boards before Mulhall was ever heard of. The revenue commission in 1865 was our first tariff board. We had another in 1884. For more than half a century the idea of a tariff board has been firmly entrenched with the masses. The wool-growers in 1909 strongly urged the creation of a tariff board and not one of them ever heard of Mulhall until his own filthy statements attracted their contempt within the last thirty days.

Mulhall's statements don't track, for while he claims that he passed the law creating the board, his own correspondence shows that he did not have influence enough to dictate the appointment of a single member of that board. No man whom he recommended was appointed and the men who were appointed were opposed by Mulhall.

The public is beginning to feel that Mulhall is being used to further the political welfare of certain individuals, and unless he is submitted to a rigid cross examination by outside attorneys, the standing of the judiciary committee will drop several notches in the public's estimation.

A LOBBYIST OVERLOOKED.

When the ways and means committee was holding hearings on the wool bill last winter, there appeared before that committee a man by the name of Bennett, who publishes a textile paper in Boston. Of all the men who appeared before this committee he was the only one who openly advocated free wool. Of course manufacturers were there who secretly favored free wool, but none of them openly endorsed it. We all know that only a few years ago this same man Bennett was an open advocate of a high tariff on wool and it would be interesting to the country to know what induced his change of heart.

If the lobby committee would subpoena Mr. Bennett they might learn something about the lobby for free wool that has not hitherto been published.

THE DUTY ON BANANAS.

Under all Republican tariff bills bananas have been on the free list. They belong there because we do not raise bananas in this country and therefore have no excuse for a duty on them. Under such conditions a duty on bananas is simply a tax on the consumers. Now the Democrats have placed a duty on bananas that will raise several million dollars per annum and cost the consumer this much, if not more. In defending this tax the other day, Senator Williams of Louisiana said that the tax would be paid by the banana trust which he claims is in absolute control of all the bananas brought to this country. If a trust now fixes the price of bananas as this senator declares, why will they not add the tariff to what the consumers pay? This same senator claims that a tariff on wool places a burden on the consumer but a tariff on bananas places the burden on the trust. This is sound Democratic logic.

The poorer class of people in this country are the largest users of bananas, and to place this tax on them is indefensible from any standpoint. How

absurd this all is. A duty on bananas that we do not raise and free sugar which we do raise. When the donkey was selected as in the insignia of the party that is writing such a bill as this, someone made a mighty appropriate selection.

REDUCING CHARGES.

The theory upon which free wool is predicated was that under the new regime a reduction in costs would obtain all the way around so that in the end the sheep man, while he would get less for what he had to sell, would pay less for that which he purchased. We have never known anything to happen yet that resulted in decreasing the sheep man's burden. However it is the purpose of the National Wool Growers Association to proceed on the theory upon which free wool is based and demand from every business, that has to do with the sheep industry, a lower scale of prices. We already have asked for a considerable reduction in the grazing fees on the national forests. We have asked the Boston Wool Trade association to reduce its commission charge for handling wool from one and one-fourth cents and one and one-half cents to one cent per pound. We are addressing a letter to all live stock exchanges asking for a reduction of \$3.00 a car in the commission charge for handling sheep. We have the matter up with the railroads of obtaining a reduction in the freight rates on sheep moving west.

NEW BULLETINS.

We have been advised that the forest service has in course of preparation a number of new bulletins dealing with the growth of range grasses. These are being published in popular form for the express benefit of range men.

Get us a new subscriber for the National Wool Grower.

MUTTON AND ITS VALUE IN THE DIET.

A Continuation of Farmers Bulletin No. 526.

There are a number of points which should be borne in mind when purchasing mutton for the table. The lean portion of the meat should be firm, finely grained, and of a deep red color. The fat should be well distributed. The leg should be nearly covered with a layer of fat and there should also be a thick layer over the back. This outside layer is often in the trade referred to as the "covering." The fat itself should be white, hard, brittle, and flaky. The "mottling" of the flesh with fat, which is so important a sign of good quality in beef, is considered of less importance in judging mutton.

For superior quality, lean and fat should be well distributed, i. e., the lean portion should contain a fair percentage of fat in its tissue and be surrounded wholly or in part by a reasonable layer of fat. The right distribution of fat is important since it affects both flavor and quality. If the meat is too lean, it is not so palatable when cooked; if too fat, it is not economical, since the excessive quantity would remain uneaten, and when purchased in the form of an expensive roast is high in cost in comparison with similar fat which could be purchased for culinary use.

Waste in Various Cuts.

In estimating the relative values of the various cuts and the prices which should be paid for them per pound it is necessary to know the percentage of waste in each. The following figures from an earlier bulletin of the department represent averages of a number of determinations: Side (including tallow), 19.3 per cent waste; side (excluding tallow), 18.1 per cent; hind quarter, 17.2 per cent; fore quarter, average 21.2 per cent; leg, 17.7 per cent; loin (which includes rib and is without kidney or kidney fat), 14.8 per cent; shoulder, 22.1 per cent; and neck, 26.4 per cent.

Losses of Weight in Cooking Mutton and Other Meats.

There have been reported in another bulletin of this department experiments made for the purpose of determining the effect of cooking upon the composition of various kinds and cuts of meat. In the course of this work, comparable cuts of mutton and beef, both taken from the leg, and with nearly the same percentage of fat, were prepared in the same way, i. e., by being boiled in water for three hours. The results showed that the nitrogenous extractives which are so valuable a part of meat broths were as high in the mutton broth as in the beef broth. On the other hand, the percentage of fat in mutton broth was noticeably higher than in the beef broth, although the meat from which the broth was



Loin of Mutton

made had a slightly smaller percentage of fat. This would indicate that mutton fat is removed more easily from the tissues in the process of cooking than is beef fat.

Effect of Heat Upon the Various Constituents of Mutton.

In considering the various ways of preparing mutton, the effect of heat upon its different constituents should be noted. The proteins of mutton, as of other meats, are numerous, but they fall naturally into two classes—those which are insoluble in cold water and those which are soluble. In a previous publication of this department it was shown that in the case of beef the proteins soluble in water constituted about 13 per cent of the whole, and the pro-

teins of mutton probably differ slightly in this respect from those of beef. Both the soluble and insoluble proteins are hardened by the application of heat, and a large percentage of the soluble proteins are rendered insoluble. In the publication referred to, it was stated that of the proteins of beef which had been cooked in hot water for several hours only 0.4 per cent were soluble, as compared with 13 per cent in the raw meat.

When meat is soaked in cold water, not only are the soluble proteins removed but also all of the extractives or flavoring materials and a large percentage of the mineral matter. When this water extract is heated, the proteins begin to coagulate at 52° C., or about 126° F. The process seems to be completed at about 85° C., or about 185° F. The extractives, on the other hand, are not made insoluble by heat and remain in solution even at the temperature of boiling water.

The effect of hot water during cooking, either the water naturally present in the meat or that in which meat is cooked, upon the gelatinoids of the meat, which form the chief solid constituent of its connective tissue, is to convert them into gelatin—a substance which unites with water to form a jelly. The effect, therefore, of long-continued cooking of meat, particularly in water, is to soften or destroy the connective tissue, and thus to separate the fibers of the meat from each other.

The fat, which constitutes a large percentage of the nutrients of meat, is not affected chemically in cooking except by very high temperatures, such as may be obtained in frying, broiling, and roasting. When due care is taken, the effect of cooking it is merely to release it from the tissues. The very high temperature to which fat can be brought without being changed, accounts for its usefulness in the culinary process known as "basting," which consist in repeatedly searing the surface of the meat while it is being roasted by pouring hot fat or a mixture of hot fat and water over it.

Methods of Cooking Mutton.

In the following pages there are given a large number of recipes which have been brought together from many sources. Most of them are for standard dishes. Some of them, however, are for dishes which, though highly esteemed in other countries, are not well known in the United States, and a few are for rather complicated dishes. The insertion of these recipes for unfamiliar and elaborate dishes should not be taken to indicate that a greater value is placed upon them than upon mutton prepared by the simple methods of boiling, roasting, or broiling. They are included because tests have shown them to be palatable, and because a knowledge of many ways of preparing any given food is an easy way of securing variety in the diet. More necessary than to know how to prepare mutton in a variety of ways is to keep in mind the essential factors which contribute to its satisfactory preparation in simple ways, i. e., the careful removal of all portions having an unpleasant odor, the mastery of the art of preparing well a simple gravy, and care to keep hot such dishes as are intended to be served hot.

Even if we recognize the advantage of simple methods skillfully followed out over complicated methods, we must recognize also that if a greater number of modes of preparation were understood in this country and if a greater variety of savory sauces were used the possibilities of serving mutton in acceptable forms would be greatly increased.

That quality of mutton which makes it absorb odors and flavors easily is an advantage in cooking, for its own flavor combines easily with that of the various seasonings in cooking, and, for this reason, the meat yields itself readily to the preparation of savory dishes. The experience of cooks has, in fact, taught two general ways of cooking mutton, one of which consists in developing its own flavor by cooking it alone, and the other in uniting it with highly seasoned vegetables or other substances in such a way as to

modify its flavor and to produce a new flavor by the combination. The two methods are well illustrated by recipes for boiling mutton given on pages 19 and 20. The first of these directs that it be cooked in water unseasoned by other substances than salt; the second, that such substances as herbs, onions, or garlic be rubbed into the meat and bound closely to its surface by means of a cloth before the meat is put into water.

Methods of Measuring.

Many of the recipes brought together for this bulletin were very indefinite in their statement of amounts of ingredients. For this reason special attention has been given to the matter of measurements, and wherever it has been considered essential the amounts are given exactly. The measurements in all cases are level. A teaspoonful of an ingredient, for example, means enough to come up to the edge of the bowl of the spoon. Such an amount is conveniently measured by first taking up more than is needed and then pushing off any in excess by means of a knife, allowing the edge of the knife to rest on the spoon.

Making of Soups and Broths.

An object to be kept in mind in the making of broths and soups is to get as much as possible of the flavoring bodies and of the nutritive material of the meat into solution or suspension in the water. This is accomplished, first, by dividing the meat into small pieces in order to increase the surface exposed, and, second, by keeping the temperature low in order to prevent the proteids from coagulating. When the water in which the meat has been soaked is brought to the temperature of about 52° C., the dissolved proteids begin to harden and rise to the surface in the form of scum. This scum is often removed for esthetic purposes, but it should be remembered that the effect of doing this is to reduce the nutritive value of the broth. Whenever there is the slightest doubt about the quality or the freshness of the

meat, however, the removal of the scum is recommended, for under these circumstances its removal seems to improve the flavor.

Practically the only nutritive material left in a broth, which has been cleared and from which the fat has been removed, is gelatin and a little mineral matter. Gelatin is usually described as a protein sparer. So far as we know at present, it does not have much value either in building or repairing tissues. However, when it is taken in the food, less protein seems to be required. The amount of gelatin present, even in the richest soup, is

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very small, and for invalids it is sometimes desirable to leave the albumin of the meat juice in solution in the broth. This can be done if the broth is not heated above 130° F.

Recipes for mutton broths and soups follow:

Mutton Juice and "Extract."

Mutton juice or "extract" may be prepared according to any of the ways recommended for beef juice or home-made "extract." One way is to broil a piece of the meat on both sides, and then cut it into small pieces and extract the juice, for instance, by pressing it with a lemon squeezer or between two plates with a heavy weight on top. The object of broiling has usually been said to be "to start the flow of the juice." An additional reason, however, may be found in a bulletin of this department which shows that there is a much greater percentage of soluble material in meats cooked by dry methods, such as roasting, broiling, frying, and panbroiling, than in those cooked in hot water. A less concentrated extract is made by cutting the meat into small pieces and cooking it in water with the precaution mentioned above—that of keeping the water below 130° F. This is most conveniently done in a double boiler or in a glass fruit jar immersed in water.

Mutton Broth.

Three pounds mutton from the neck; 2 quarts cold water; 3 tablespoons rice or barley; 1 teaspoon salt.

Wipe the meat, remove the skin and fat, and cut the meat into small pieces. Put into the kettle with bones, and cover with the water. Heat gradually to the boiling point and season with salt and with pepper if liked. Cook slowly until the meat is tender, strain, and remove the fat. Reheat to boiling point, add the rice or barley, and cook until the rice or barley is tender. If barley is used, soak it over night in cold water.

Mutton Soup.

Four pounds mutton from the neck; 3 quarts cold water; 3 carrots; 2 turnips; 1 small cabbage or part of a

larger cabbage; 1 stalk celery; few sprigs parsley; 1 medium-sized onion; 6 cloves; 1 sprig thyme; 1 sprig marjoram; 2 tablespoons salt.

Wipe the meat carefully, cut into small pieces, and cover with the water. Bring very slowly to the boiling point and skim. Add the vegetables cut into small pieces and other seasoning, and cook slowly for three hours. Strain, cool, and remove the fat. Serve either clear, with rice, or with the vegetables finely chopped.

To be continued.

NEBRASKA SPEED

MINIMUM LAW.

In 1905 the state of Nebraska enacted a law requiring railroads to transport live stock at a rate of speed so that time consumed in a journey from the initial point of receiving the stock to the point of feeding or destination should not exceed one hour for each eighteen miles' travel, including the time of stops at stations or other points. It also provided that where the initial point is not a division station, and on all branch lines not exceeding 125 miles in length, the rate of speed shall be such that not more than one hour shall be consumed in traversing each twelve miles of the distance, including stops at stations or other points, from the initial point to the first division station or over said branches. The time consumed in picking up and setting out, and loading or unloading stock at stations shall not be included in the time required.

It further provided that upon branch lines not exceeding 125 miles in length, for live stock of less than six cars in one consignment the railroad company may designate three days in each week as stockshipping days, and publish and make public the days so designated. After notice of ten days of the days selected and designated, the schedule provided in the act shall apply only to such stock-shipping days. It is provided that a carrier "violating

any provisions of the act shall pay to the owner of such live stock the sum of ten dollars for each hour for each car it extends or prolongs the time of transportation beyond the period here limited, as liquidated damages to be recovered in an ordinary action, as other debts are recovered." The act was approved March 30, 1905. (Nebraska Session Laws, 1905, p. 506, Chapter 107.

Mr. Cram, of Nebraska, brought an action against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company for twenty-five violations of said statute. Judgment was granted in the lower court, which was subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court of Nebraska. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court, on April 7, 1913, affirmed the verdict of the lower courts. In its decision the Supreme Court of the United States held, in effect, that—

"The legislature of a state, when so authorized by its constitution, has power to impose a limitation of the time for transportation of live stock;

"The legislature of a state, when so authorized by its constitution, has the power to provide a definite measure of such damages as may be difficult to estimate or prove for culpable violations of a statute limiting the time for transportation of live stock;

"The livestock train-speed act of Nebraska, establishing a rate of speed on railroads within the state and imposing a penalty of \$10 per car per hour, is not unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment as depriving the railroad company of its property without due process of law, because it fixes an arbitrary amount as liquidated damages."

From the foregoing it is evident that congress or the different states can legally prescribe speed minimums, with adequate penalties for violation thereof. The burden of conducting this litigation has been largely borne by the Nebraska Stock Growers' association, one of our members, our attorney assisting in the higher courts.

Valuations in Live Stock Contracts.

On January 6, 1913, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a very important decision, bearing on the limited valuation clause in railroad live stock contracts, and holding in effect that valuation based on graduated rates was legal. The case in point is the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Miller, 226 U. S., and, as the decision of the court is short, it is quoted below in full:

"The question in this case, as in Adams Express Company vs. Croninger just decided, is whether the provisions of Sec. 20 of the act of February 4, 1887, (Interstate Commerce Law), as amended by the act of June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 584, c. 3591, constitute an exclusive regulation of contracts for interstate shipments of property by railroad common carriers, superseding all state regulations upon the same subject."

The action in this case was to recover the full value of a stallion shipped from a point in Iowa to a point in Nebraska, under a valued live stock contract. The loss occurred in the state of Nebraska through the negligence of the carrier, and the suit was in a court of that state.

The receipt or bill of lading placed a value upon the animal of two hundred dollars, and was signed by the shipper's agent. It recited that the schedules of rates and regulations filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission provide alternative rates of charges proportioned to the value of the stock delivered for transportation, as declared by the shipper, and that the recovery of the shipper in case of loss or injury should not be in excess of the value thus agreed upon for the purpose of determining the rate.

The plaintiff's claim is that the stallion was in fact of the value of two thousand dollars, and that the limitation of recovery stipulated is void under a statute of Iowa, where the contract was made, and also illegal and invalid under a clause in the con-

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stitution of Nebraska, the state in which the loss occurred and of the forum.

The company relies upon the provisions of the act of 1906 as an exclusive rule regulating every contract for an interstate shipment and declaring the liability of the carrier, and contends that the regulations provided by Sec. 20 of that act operate to supersede the legislation of both Iowa and Nebraska, in so far as they applied to interstate shipments.

This defense was overruled in the trial court, and the agreement in the plaintiff's bill of lading limiting any recovery in case of loss or damage to the value declared for the purpose of obtaining the lower or alternative rate of freight, was held to be illegal both under the law of Iowa and Nebraska, and judgment was rendered for the full value of the animal. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, that court ruling that the case was controlled by the state regulations referred to, and that these regulations had not been superseded by acts of congress regulating interstate commerce. For this the court cited and relied upon certain decisions by the Nebraska courts, and

the cases of *Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co. vs. Solan*, 169 U. S., 133, and *Pennsylvania Railroad vs. Hughes*, 191 U. S., 477. Both of the cases decided by this court were decided prior to the extensive amendment of the act regulating interstate commerce of 1887 by the act of June 29, 1906.

In *Adams Express Co. vs. Croninger*, just decided, ante, p. 491, we reached the conclusion that by the provisions of Sec. 20 of the latter act congress had manifested a purpose to take possession of the subject of the liability of a carrier by railroad for interstate shipments, and that the regulations therein had superseded all state regulations upon the same subject. This case is therefore controlled by that judgment.

It follows that the Supreme Court of Nebraska erred in applying to the contract here involved the provisions of the Iowa statute, and of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, and in refusing to apply the exclusive regulation prescribed by Sec. 20 of the act of 1906, as that provision has been construed by this court in the *Croninger* case, above referred to.

The judgment is accordingly reversed and remanded for further pro-

ceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

To the same effect was the decision of the Supreme Court, on the same date, in the case of the *Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company vs. Latta*, involving the shipment of two horses under a declared valuation of \$100 each. In that case the lower court gave judgment for full value of the animals. The Supreme Court reversed this judgment and remanded the case for a new trial.

Since these decisions the railroads have in all instances declined to pay any claims in excess of the declared contract valuations. The live stock contracts of the different railroads vary on the matter of valuation, but the majority of the important western lines publish the following maximum declared valuations on which their rates are based, viz.: each horse, \$100; colt, \$50; ox, bull, or steer, \$50; cow, \$30; calf, \$10; hog, \$10; sheep, \$3; and carry a clause to the effect that, "when the declared value exceeds the above, an addition of 10 per cent will be made to the rate for each 100 per cent or fraction thereof of additional declared valuation per head." Some of the western railroads provide for even less



Shropshires On a Kansas Farm

declared maximum valuations on range stock. The lines east of Chicago in their live stock contracts specify maximum declared valuations of: on horses, \$100; cattle or cows, \$75; hogs, \$15; sheep, \$5. The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission fixes in the state of Illinois maximum valuations, based on distance rates prescribed by them; on each steer, \$90; cow, \$60; hog, \$15; sheep, \$5.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that "different rates for property, dependent on the value thereof," is a reasonable restriction.

During the past few years the value of live stock has increased, and therefore the declared maximum valuations on most of the western railroads, which were fixed at a time when live stock prices were on a lower level, are now much less than the average present values. The intent of the schedule of declared valuations originally fixed by the railroads was to fairly cover the average value of the meat-food animals or ordinary horses transported. It was of course intended, and is eminently fair, that valuable breeding animals, race horses, or fancy stock should pay a proportionately higher rate than ordinary meat-food animals. The question of securing an increase in the declared valuation in railroad contracts up to a basis of approximately present average values, without any increase in the rate, has been submitted to the railroads and is now being considered by several committees of the different railroad associations, and it is hoped that a fair basis will be determined. Uniform live stock contracts and fair live stock valuations, so that shippers can recover substantially their actual damages, are referred to the resolutions adopted at our Phoenix meeting and are receiving the careful attention of your officers.

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The Wool Market

From Our Boston Correspondent

CONDITIONS have not changed very materially in the Boston wool market of late, though there is a slowly broadening demand and an awakening interest on the part of manufacturers that promises better things for the near future. This year is making a record in some particulars, notably in the half-hearted way that dealers and manufacturers have taken hold of the new clip. The latter have shown a strong disinclination to take the new wools except in the small lots needed to cover actual sales of goods. Dealers would have been glad to approach the primary markets in the same way, but of course this was not possible. It is true, however, that less wool has been bought and more consigned than for a number of years, while judging from the falling off in receipts and shipments, there must be more wool left in the country at this season than for a long time.

Recent openings of light weight goods for the spring season of 1914 have been the most interesting and important feature of the situation for the month. All the leading lines, except fancy worsteds are now open, the declines in prices from last year being from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 cents on serges and staple worsteds. Carded woollens showed less decline than worsted fabrics, as they had been previously liquidated. There was considerable criticism of the course of the American Woolen Co. in making such sharp cuts in the price of its serges and staple worsteds for the coming season. Competitors were disappointed thereby, as they thought that the declines recorded were more drastic than there was any necessity for, and predictions were freely made to the effect that the better selling lines would be quickly withdrawn.

The leading interest has been running only a small percentage of its machinery, especially in the big mills at Lawrence, and to the layman it would

appear as though the managers had been forced by the logic of the situation to make a price on the new spring lines that would sell the goods. Other leading manufacturers, however, have made cuts in their selling prices from last year, on their better goods, as well as on the cheap lines, and are reported to have secured some business thereby. Curiously enough, a majority of the spring lines of the American Woolen Co., though showing a decline from last year, are actually higher than they were two years ago. Very light goods, 10-ounce and 11-ounce, do not show this feature so strongly, but on the heavier goods, it is quite marked.

As soon as the new prices were announced, wool men began to be deluged with queries as to whether the new list did not mean a serious break in wool. The answer to this was that fine clothing wools were already down to a free trade basis, and that while some readjustment was due in medium wools, this was bound to come as soon as the tariff situation was more clearly worked out, entirely independent of the goods market. Some interesting comparisons made recently by a leading dealer show very clearly the progress that has been made in the effort to get the wool market down to the basis of free wool.

Comparisons of samples of the different wools show that Australian 60s would cost 58 to 60 cents clean, and 64s a trifle more, while fine twelve-months Texas of as good staple and better grade is selling in the market today at 53 to 55 cents. The Australian wools are better put up and skirted, but this is fully covered in the above difference. While no sales have yet been recorded of Ohio XX washed wool, the scoured cost, based on Ohio fine unwashed at 20 cents in the grease, would be about the same as the Texas wool. Dealers say that similar comparisons with territory fine

and fine medium wools would show that they were also on a free trade basis, but comparisons of medium wools would undoubtedly show that they had not yet been liquidated, these wools having been out of line with the finer grades for some time.

Reports from abroad vary widely as to actual conditions prevailing, commercial and financial. Some of them take a very pessimistic view of the outlook, especially for wool and woollen goods, while others go as far in the other direction. Consequently, opinions here differ greatly as to whether lower prices are likely to prevail in Australia primary markets during the coming season. Manifestly, this is of great importance to holders of wool in this country. Lower prices in Australia, and similar influences which would also be at work in South America, would mean a lower average price for the new clip wools in this country.

The consensus of opinion among dealers here, especially those having foreign connections, and who are usually large handlers of foreign wools, is that English and continental goods markets are "over the nub," and that less activity and lower prices are to be the rule in the future. Probably the change will come gradually, as no one seems to expect any sharp decline, or any sudden change in market conditions. Those who hold this opinion the strongest say that foreign manufacturers have had several years of prosperity, in which production has been stimulated to the utmost, and that a change is about due.

Undoubtedly the delay in the passage of the new tariff bill has been a God-send to the owners of the new domestic clip, and is also expected to save the situation as regards the marketing of the new light weight goods. Manufacturers, however, have found the season a very difficult one. Wholesale clothiers and distributors of men's

wear fabrics have delayed as long as possible in covering their needs, indicated by the extraordinary delay in opening the 1914 lines. When the season got to be so late that something had to be done, they came into the market, but very reluctantly, and placed their orders grudgingly.

In most cases buyers insisted upon having their orders booked on the basis of the new tariff rates, especially for all deliveries to be made after the probable date of the new duties taking effect. This explains the low figures named by the American Woolen Co. and other mills on the new lines, showing that manufacturers are trying to adjust themselves to the new situation as repaidly as possible. Some lines, partly or wholly to be made of foreign wool, are quoted at a lower figure, provided deliveries are not required to be made until after January 1, 1914, when it is expected that the new tariff bill will be in full effect.

With the cleaning up of the Montana clip, the primary season may be said to be practically over. Buyers are coming home, and all will come east during the next fortnight. Most of the Montana wools are very good this year, said by the dealers to average rather better than in other territory wool states. Consequently, there was something of a scramble for the best clips at the last, and prices were paid which mean a scoured cost above what could be realized in this market today. Late sales in Montana were made at 17 to 18 cents for the better wools and 15 to 16 cents for ordinary clips. This means a scoured cost laid down here of 48 to 50 cents for the best wools. It is reported that some good sized sales of these new Montanas have been made subject to approval when they arrive, at 20 to 21 cents in the grease, the scoured cost being estimated at 52 to 53 cents. These are early-bought wools, the later purchases not making nearly as good a showing.

Other sales of territories in this market have included wool in the original bags, as well as grade lots. Scoured values on fine and fine medium cloth-

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ing territory wools have been 45 to 50 cents, and dealers say that the turnover thus far made has shown a very narrow margin of profit for them. However, they seem to think it policy to dispose of their holdings as rapidly as possible, and in most cases are not refusing any reasonable offer. They are willing that those who believe in higher prices should assume the risk. It has been rather difficult to get at the actual facts regarding transactions in the new clip wools, as neither dealers nor manufacturers have cared to have the full extent of the trades made public. Statistics of receipts and shipments show that the total movement is far below that recorded at the same time last year. For the period from Jan. 1 to July 30, inclusive, receipts of wool in Boston were 123,266,529 pounds, against 213,993,055 pounds for the same period in 1912. Shipments out for the same period were 95,724,473 pounds, against 164,719,534 pounds for the same period in 1912.

Texas wools have cleaned up fairly well, though there is still considerable eight-months wool unsold. Recent sales have been made on the basis of 16½ to 17½ cents for eight-months and 19 to 20 cents for twelve-months, the scoured cost being 47 to 48 cents for eight-months and 53 to 55 cents for twelve-months. California wools have attracted some attention, though sales thus far have been small. Best Northern spring wools are quoted at 47 to 48 cents clean, with middle counties at 43 to 45 cents. Some baled scoured California spring wools have sold at 43 to 45 cents.

There has been a firm demand for scoured territory wools, and some good sized lots have changed hands on the basis of 48 to 50 cents for choice fine and 45 to 47 cents for fine medium. Pulled wools are quiet, the last sale noted being about 500 bags of Eastern fine A super wool at 50 to 52 cents.

Buying is proceeding slowly in the fleece wool sections. In Ohio, washed wools have just opened at 25 cents to the farmer, though dealers say this figure is too high and they are refusing

to pay it, except for very choice lots. Last year the opening figure was 28 cents, but this was very quickly advanced to 30 cents. Practically, this is a decline of 5 cents a pound, which "is going some," to use the vernacular, for "legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry." Recent advices from Ohio report that the section from central Ohio west is pretty well cleaned up, this being the section in which the bulk of the medium wools are grown. In the eastern part of the state, not so much has been done towards cleaning up the fine wools, and the washed wools have just begun to move. Recent quotations indicate that holders of fine and medium wools are asking 20 cents for them, but that dealers are holding off for a quotation of 17 to 18 cents. They acknowledge that they are getting little or nothing at the lower figure named, but feel that they cannot afford to pay more. In this market fleece wools have been quiet. No further sales of fine unwashed or delaine wools are noted, fine unwashed delaine being quoted at 22 cents and fine unwashed at 20 cents for Ohio and 19 cents for Michigan. Some good sized lots of quarter and three-eighths blood wools have been made at 24 cents, half-bloods being quoted at 23 to 23½ cents.

Foreign wools are very quiet. Sales are confined to such small lots as manufacturers need for piecing out purposes, a few bales at a time being all that can be disposed of. There is naturally a strong disinclination to take any wool out of bond not actually needed, and unless the goods in process were sampled with foreign wool there is no outlet for the large stock of wool now in bond. Latest advices from Australia indicate that the new clip will be well grown and of excellent quality, though not quite as fine as last year. Dalgety's estimate of a shortage in last year's clip of 302,000 bales is generally accepted as substantially correct, and it is predicted that a part of the lost ground, possibly 50,000 bales will be recovered this year.

TICKS INJURE CATTLE HIDES INTENDED FOR LEATHER.

Washington, D. C.—According to figures gathered by one of the veterinary inspectors of the bureau of animal industry, the presence of the tick among the cattle of the South not only lessens the value of the cattle on the hoof, but causes the gradings of hides that have been infested with ticks as No. 4 quality.

The same hide, if free from tick marks, would grade No. 2. The difference in price between these two grades is 3 cents per pound. As the hide of a Southern steer weighs about 42 pounds, the presence of the tick in the hide causes a loss in the hide alone of more than \$1.25 per hide. Government specialists point out that the cost of tick eradication is only about 50 cents per head, so that if the counties make a systematic campaign to eradicate the tick, the increase in value of the hide alone would pay for the cost of tick eradication and leave the farmer a net profit of about 76 cents per hide.

The hide situation is becoming rather serious. A prominent tanner in Pennsylvania states:

"For the class of leather we make we prefer Southern hides for chrome on account of the close texture and fine grain, but on account of the ticks we have had to practically stop purchasing Southern hides."

This is particularly significant as the demand for chrome leather is increasing so that the normal demand for Southern hides will be still further decreased.

A large percentage of the chrome leather now produced is finished with the grain left on so that all imperfections and tick marks on the grain side show very plainly. In the old days when all the leather for uppers was made from bark-tanned stock, all leather was buffed and the grain was removed. For this leather tanners could use cheap hides that were covered with imperfections and tick marks and make fairly good leather. The situa-

tion today, as it has been explained, is very different as the public is demanding more and more grained leathers for which large proportions of Southern hides will not be available until the tick is eradicated.

Tennessee will probably be the first state to be entirely free from quarantine for ticks. It already has eradicated the tick in 51 counties and all that now remain under quarantine are parts of Marion, Wayne, Hardeman, McNairy and Decatur counties and all of Hardin, Henderson and Chester counties. It is hoped that by September 1st these counties will be free from ticks and the entire state out of quarantine.

According to the specialists of the department of agriculture, it has cost less than 50 cents per head to eradicate the tick in Tennessee and the cattle owners as a result have gained not less than \$7.00 per head, thus adding to the value of their stock. There are some 500,000 cattle in the counties already free from ticks and the immediate benefit to these owners has been not less than \$3,500,000. The cost of tick eradication has been only \$250,000, so that the investment paid for itself nearly 14 times over in a very short time. This does not include the additional profits which come from the fact that now that the tick is eradicated more cattle can be raised on each farm, and that the cultivated fields are made more productive by the increase of the amount of fertilizer now available.

CHILMARK HAMPSHIRE FLOCK.

The flock of Hampshires at Chilmark, England, has long been considered one of the very best in England. Recently this flock was dispersed at what the foreign papers report as very high prices. The prices follow. The highest price paid was \$1,000.00 for a ram lamb. The next highest \$720.00 was also for a ram lamb. Yearlings averaged \$37.50. Two year olds \$52.50. Three year olds \$43.00.

BERLIN AS GERMAN WOOL CENTER.

It is reported from Berlin that the organizations of German sheep farmers are discussing with certain firms of wool dealers proposals for making Berlin the center of the German wool trade. From time immemorial annual wool fairs have been held in many country towns. These fairs have become less important during the last decade, and wool auctions are now be-

ing held several times yearly at Berlin, Breslau, Forst, and Gustrow (in Mecklenburg). Paderborn has its auctions for Westphalian wool, while wool from the German colonies is sold by auction at Bremen. It is argued that such decentralization is in the interests of neither the farmer, the dealer, nor consumer, and it is proposed that all wools should be sold by auction in Berlin, under the management of a leading Berlin firm of wool dealers closely connected with the Deutsche Bank.—Trade Record.

Grand Canyon Rambouillets



We have for sale 1000 yearling rams and 300 two-year olds. Large, smooth, heavy, boned and deep fleshed, with fleece of long staple.

These rams are descended from the famous Baldwin flock of Hay Creek Oregon and for sires, we have used

the best that money can buy from the most noted breeders. They graze in the National Forest among the pines at an elevation of 7500 feet which gives them the best of growth and constitution.

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Successors to DENT & SAYER

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1000 head CHOICE, high grade, Hampshire Buck Lambs and yearlings. ALSO 50 head REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE YEARLINGS. These sheep are raised on the range, and are especially adapted for mountain breeding. Will produce the large, heavy, mutton type of lamb that brings the money. These rams can be seen at our ranch six miles east of Dillon, after September 1st, 1913.

BEAVERHEAD RANCH COMPANY

N. S. Ring, Ranch Manager

DILLON, MONTANA

THE JULY SHEEP MARKET.

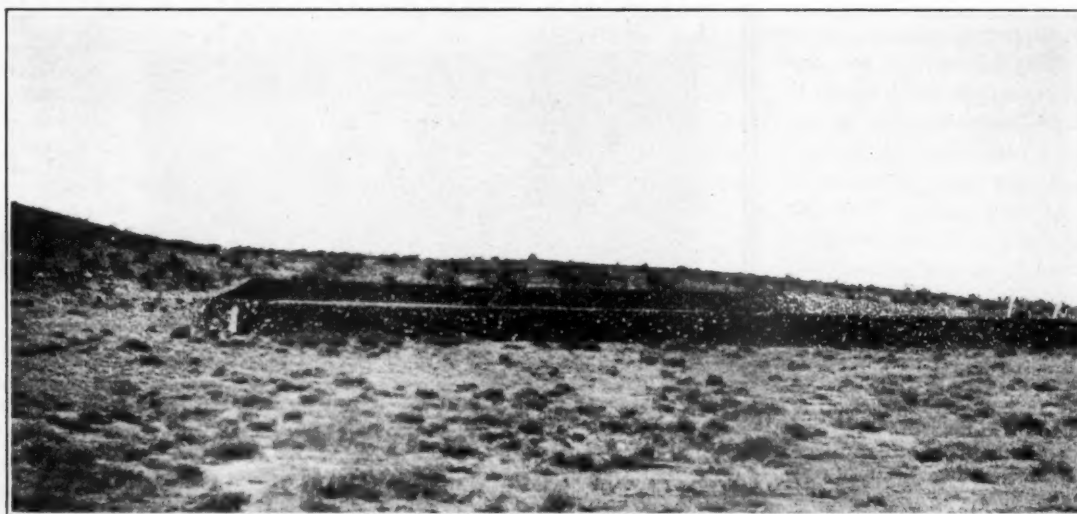
PROBABLY the most aggravating phase of the July sheep trade at the stock yards was market eccentricity. At no time did the trade display a stride. Breaks of 75 cents to \$1.50 occurred in a few hours and repairs were subsequently effected in even less time. But a student of the trade could not fail to observe that the big runs were bought on the breaks, while damage repairing was done while markets were bare. The Southern trade exerted a more demoralizing influence this year than formerly as the bulk of the Kentucky and Tennessee crop was

farmer cashing in his ewe flock explains disgustedly that he will not raise live stock that fluctuates in values a dollar a day. The practice puts the market on a gambling basis, always a questionably policy. Why lambs should be worth \$7.75 per hundred one day and \$8.70 the next, as was the case at Chicago during July has yet to be satisfactorily explained. Another cause of criticism is concert of action among buyers. Frequently it is too palpable to evade detection. There was much of this in evidence during July and it provoked considerable criticism.

Packers did not make good their

titles and that a supply even a little smaller than that now available would spell scarcity.

Packers missed the usual California and Nevada lamb delegation this year. July usually produces 50,000 to 75,000 of these far away lambs at Omaha and Chicago, but only a few cars showed up this year owing to drouth. Arizona delivered but a single train of lambs at Kansas City and the manner in which the Southern crop was absorbed is partly explained. Scarcity of natives, both lambs and ewes was another feature of the month. The cornbelt cashed in their ewes with their lambs last year and is largely out of the



Stone Corral in Old Mexico. Wall 7 feet high, 3 feet wide at base, 2 feet wide at top

thrown into the market hopper in a lump. Fortunately natives were scarce, otherwise demoralization would have been even worse.

While fluctuations are to be expected there can be no logical reason for such eccentricity. A 25 cent break in cattle trade within a week would be regarded as severe, and hog trade is phenomenally even, yet one minute killers are engaged in a scramble for sheep and lambs and the next do not want them at any price. Such markets discourage production and handling. Many professional shippers refuse to look at anything wearing wool on this account and many a cornbelt

threat to buy the Kentucky lamb crop on a 6½ cent basis at Louisville and they got all the run they expected. Southern stuff was cashed at the Ohio River largely at \$7.50 and \$8.00 and the crop was marketed in a fashion calculated to permit the buyer to do most of the dictating as to prices. The fact is that lamb consumption is enormous and a few hours after digesting one of these big Southern runs packers were as hungry as ever for fresh supplies, showing that there had been no accumulation in coolers. Every action of the market during July furnished assurance to the grower that the country is consuming lamb in enormous quan-

sheep business at present. A long period of high prices might furnish incentive to restock, as the cornbelt has been getting into the sheep business at top prices and getting out at the lowest level for a quarter of a century past, but this time the farmer has a decidedly bad taste in his mouth. Bad lamb crops, worms, erratic markets which disturb credit and free trade have been a combination of discouraging factors he was unable to resist. He will feed western sheep, but in the majority of cases has dismissed the breeding proposition as chimerical.

July witnessed a much healthier

sheep market than last year although the fat ewe is still unpopular. It was a \$4.00 and \$5.00 trade with big ewes at the bottom of the range. A year ago Montana sheep were inundating the markets and they were selling for a mere song. The mutton eating element of the public is small, but it has the virtue of constancy. The spread between sheep and lambs is going to be narrower this year because sheep are less plentiful but that does not mean that any considerable large number would be used. As the Irishman remarked about his twins, "he wouldn't take \$10,000 for them or give ten cents for another pair."

The market can absorb a limited number of heavy sheep and to quote a salesman, "any more than that ain't worth nothing." Yearlings also continue scarce. This is the logical sequence of persistent close marketing of western lambs, while few yearlings are made in the farming states. The year old stuff is not wanted anyhow. It is neither lamb nor mutton, but has to be sold for the latter when heavy lambs are plentiful. On the other hand scarcity of big lambs gives the yearlings an inning. They are not eligible to lamb prices, however, and the trade would not worry if the yearlings were eliminated entirely.

Demand for stock ewes has been slack. The cornbelt farmer is out of it and if Southern demand was eliminated few breeding ewes would be required on Eastern markets. As it is Kentucky and Tennessee have been replacing discards with healthy Western stock and paying around \$5.25 for what suited the purpose. While there will be a hunger for all kinds of feeder grades of Westerns this year few ewes will be required. The farmer of the East or Central West can handle a herd of milk cows to better advantage than a flock of breeding ewes and he gets his money from the creameryman every week, which is more to his liking. Wise men in the trade predict that cornbelt demand for breeding sheep has disappeared forever.

Toward the end of July several lots

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TAGS**



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RAMS FOR SALE

We have for the Season of 1913

3000 Pure Bred Rams
300 Hampshire Lambs
2000 Rambouillet Yearlings
700 Delaine Yearlings

These rams were all lambed in February and March, are good individuals, well grown and in excellent condition. Prices to suit the times.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP & LAND COMPANY

Pilot Rock, Oregon

1700 California Rams

Rambouillet and American Merino Yearling Rams. All of these Rams are pure bred, large and smooth, with heavy fleeces of fine, white, long staple wool. These sheep have been **prize winners** wherever shown. None better in California or America.

Prices Reasonable.

Correspondence Solicited.

In consequence of a very dry season in California this year I will make a reduction in my regular prices.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE, Hanford, Calif.

of feeder lambs went to the country at \$6.75 to \$6.90 and the right kind would have made \$7.00 without difficulty. Orders for thousands could not be filled as the fat end of the run was conspicuous and most of the time packers wanted everything that would bleed. The East is seriously concerned as to what will be available in the feeding time and there is anxious inquiry regarding the probability of September and October fetching a run. Colorado feeders are already making contracts and supply shortage is certain. Commission houses have desks full of orders for both thin sheep and lambs and are advising patrons to buy early. Feeding cattle are high and those who made beef last winter nursed red eyed regret in the finality of the transaction while mutton finishers all made money, consequently old time sheep feeders are determined to get back to first principles and hundreds of cattle feeders are manifesting interest in sheep.

A peculiar phase of July was a higher market at Chicago than in the East, while River markets were above a parity with Chicago. There are two explanations of this. One is that thousands of Kentucky lambs went East to compete with the Virginia crop at Jersey City, while supply of Western stuff at Omaha and Kansas City was very sparse. Had the usual California, Nevada and Arizona crop shown up the disparity would not have been as conspicuous, but a fact not to be ignored is that the Middle West is increasing its consumption of mutton right along.

Ten years ago the Mississippi Valley cities needed little of that meat, whereas Chicago is now one of the heaviest per capita consumers in the world. Improved distribution facilities enable farmers to have roast lamb and it is Chicago dressed at that. The lamb grower is no longer dependent on the big cities of the Atlantic seaboard for a market.

Chicago sheep receipts in July were 427,916 head, or 27,797 less than a year ago. Receipts for the expired seven months of the current year aggregate 2,645,419, a decrease of 223,611 com-

pared with the same period of 1912. At the six principal Western markets the seven months run was approximately 5,914,000 against 6,117,000 in 1912. Kansas City's run, unofficial, for the seven months is 1,105,000, a loss of 47,000 compared with 1912. Omaha's seven months receipts were 1,085,000, a gain of 49,000, while St. Louis had 5,570,000 a decrease of 22,000. St. Joseph reports a seven months run of 450,000 or 58,000 less than last year.

The origin of July receipts at Chicago is given below:

July 1913 July 1912		
Native and fed west-		
ern	160,000	173,000
Southern (direct).....	143,000	132,000
Range stock	112,000	150,000
Totals	415,000	455,000

These figures support the argument that production has been on a declining scale everywhere save in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia where lamb raising is showing marked expansion.

Chicago also received approximately 145 Southern lambs, all of which came direct to packers during June, making 288,000 from that source during the two months, which establishes a new record. Fed Western stock received during July was of negligible quality, cornbelt feed lots having been well emptied previously. Of the native delegation, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois contributed the bulk. Iowa and Wisconsin still have many natives to run although the season's supply from that source will undoubtedly be much lighter than last year.

The July range supply was contributed by Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, and totaled about 475 double deck cars, against 605 doubles in July, 1912. Quality of range stock was generally good and feeder ends short. The first Montana stock was a cut of the Horse Shoe wethers which sold July 8 at \$5.25.

The best lambs closed June on a \$7 to \$7.25 basis and were practically on the same level at the close of July though natives touched \$8.70 at the high spot of the month, the 15th, and Idaho lambs scored at \$8.55 on the

same day. Few decent killing native lambs sold at any time below \$6.75 and not many passed \$8.25, a spread of \$7 to \$8 taking the bulk of the fat natives, range lambs going to killers largely at \$7.25 to \$8, few being available around the mid-month high spot. Cull natives had a range of \$4.50 to \$6.50, the bulk selling at \$5 to \$6, while feeder buyers gobbled most of the few high fleshed Western lambs available at \$6.50 to \$6.90, the latter figure being recorded towards the end of the month when feeding lambs were 35 to 50 cents above the opening and close to \$1 higher than a year ago, although the best fat lambs were 50 cents higher at the close of July, 1912, than now. The July, 1912, top on feeding lambs was \$6 and on fat western and native lambs \$8.25 and \$8.10 respectively.

Yearlings closed a point lower than at the end of June and 50 to 75 cents below the July high spot when \$7.25 was paid for light Westerns and \$6.65 for good Oregon yearlings of desirable weight. Most of the range yearlings sold on killing account at \$5.50 to \$6.35 with feeders at \$4.75 to \$5.25, although choice light Montana feeding yearlings scored up to \$5.75 at the close.

No range wethers passed \$5.40 during the month, though at high time \$5.50 was quotable for choice stock, a price reached last year in July by fed Western wethers, when the best range sheep stopped at \$5.30. Bulk of range wethers sold at \$4.40 to \$5.25, with some California "dogs" down to \$4.25 and others from the same source as high as \$5.15, while a few feeding wethers went out at \$4 to \$4.25 with light two-year-old feeders up to \$4.00 to \$4.65. At the close fat ewes and wethers were 25 cents higher than at the close of June and 25 to 50 cents above the close of July, 1912, while feeding wethers closed 50 to 75 cents higher than a year ago when \$3.50 to \$3.85 took a fair to good class.

Range ewes sold as high as \$5 near the month end and many tidy weight natives touched \$5 to \$5.25 at the high spot though a lot of fat heavy natives sold down to \$4 to \$4.25. Only rank culls had to take less than \$3 and \$3.25

to \$3.50 took the bulk, while at the close of July last year some decent thin aged range ewes went out as feeders as low as \$2.50.

There was fairly good call during the latter half of July for breeding ewes, natives selling largely at \$4.50 to \$5.00, with a few young ewes at \$5 to \$5.40 and some Montana yearling breeding ewes at \$5.25.

Top prices for the month with comparisons follow:

SHEEP							
Months	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	
Jan. ...	\$6.50	\$5.10	\$4.75	\$6.60	\$5.85	\$5.75	
Feb. ...	7.00	5.00	4.85	7.85	5.80	5.65	
March ..	7.50	6.50	5.60	9.30	6.75	7.00	
April ..	7.90	8.00	5.25	8.50	6.75	7.00	
May ..	6.85	8.00	5.60	7.75	6.90	6.75	
June ..	6.15	6.00	4.70	6.25	6.75	5.60	
July ..	5.40	5.50	5.25	5.00	5.50	5.25	

LAMBS							
Months	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	
Jan. ...	\$9.50	\$7.40	\$6.65	\$9.10	\$8.10	\$7.40	
Feb. ...	9.25	7.15	6.50	9.40	7.95	7.15	
March ..	9.15	8.25	6.65	10.60	8.30	8.35	
April ..	9.35	10.40	6.60	10.20	8.80	8.00	
May ..	8.85	10.60	7.85	9.40	9.80	7.75	
June ..	8.00	9.25	7.65	9.10	9.90	6.75	
July ..	8.70	8.25	7.55	8.60	8.90	7.25	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

Week ending—	Sheep.	Lambs
Jan. 4.....	\$4.80	\$8.30
Jan. 11.....	5.25	8.70
Jan. 18.....	5.50	8.85
Jan. 25.....	5.65	8.65
Feb. 1.....	5.10	8.20
Feb. 8.....	5.40	8.50
Feb. 15.....	5.75	8.80
Feb. 22.....	6.00	8.55
Mar. 1.....	6.20	8.40
Mar. 8.....	6.35	8.70
Mar. 15.....	6.40	8.75
Mar. 22.....	6.50	8.60
Mar. 29.....	6.20	8.35
Apr. 5.....	6.40	8.50
Apr. 12.....	6.70	8.55
Apr. 19.....	6.35	8.10
Apr. 26.....	6.45	8.15
May 3.....	6.40	8.05
May 10.....	6.05	7.80
May 17.....	5.95	7.85
May 24.....	5.65	7.35
May 31.....	5.35	6.75
June 7.....	5.10	6.75
June 14.....	5.30	7.25
June 21.....	4.55	6.60
June 28.....	4.80	6.70
July 5.....	4.30	7.00
July 12.....	4.55	7.90
July 19.....	4.50	7.80
July 26.....	4.75	7.50

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES.

Months—	Sheep.	Lambs
January, 1913	\$5.30	\$8.55
February, 1913	5.85	8.55
March, 1913	6.35	8.60
April, 1913	6.45	8.30
May, 1913	5.90	7.55
June, 1913	4.95	6.80
July, 1913	4.55	7.50
July, 1912	4.35	7.25
July, 1911	2.95	6.30
July, 1910	4.20	7.10
July, 1909	4.70	7.70
July, 1908	4.05	6.20
July, 1907	5.35	7.05
July, 1906	5.20	6.90

Do not be misled by any reports of the decline in the prices of wool abroad. This is the season when wool is supposed to decline in London, not only in price but in quality, for only the tag end is left.

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JOTTINGS FROM WYOMING.

By Roscoe Wood.

THE wool season in central Wyoming has been slow and long drawn out, owing to inability of buyers and growers to agree on a trading basis. Wools sold here brought all the way from 11 to 15 cents, according to the quality of the wool and the feeling of the buyer. A large amount of wool has been consigned to the National, while a not inconsiderable amount has gone to Philadelphia and Boston commission houses.

The wool clip was of good staple and well grown, but buyers claim that it is heavier shrinking than last year. Buyers always seem to require some talking point and this year it is shrinkage. Some act as if light shrinkage was the only requirement of wool. Times and conditions change, but we have always supposed that staple, strength of fiber, fineness, and quality were factors in determining the value of wool.

The weather during lambing was unusually favorable with no storms. Since then some sections report drouth, some that the grasshoppers are eating the feed, some that hailstorms have proven destructive, but taken as a whole the central and northern part of Wyoming have had a more than generally favorable season to date. The range is good, and sheep and lambs doing well, and should come to market in good condition. Growers have learned their lesson of marketing all stock that is ready for market. It took short feed and hard winters to teach some men that it was not a business proposition to try to carry over old ewes or weak lambs. So that growers will have the usual number of old ewes for feeders this fall.

The low price of mature wethers on the market the last few years has also forced growers to market their wether lambs. We have often thought what a prominent and successful grower said a number of years ago in regard to this question of maturing

wethers, in which he advocated marketing the lamb, but if one carried over a wether lamb he should be held on the range until matured, for practically all the risk of loss was during the first winter. But as time has gone on market men have continued to emphasize their preference for the lamb to the extent of paying nearly as much per head for good fat lambs as for fat wethers. There certainly seems little inducement for a grower to mature his lambs unless he is subject to special conditions.

While wether lambs will be generally marketed the ewe lambs will be held in nearly every case where financial reasons do not force their disposal. There have been few ewe lambs put into the herds for replacing purposes for two or three years now, and young breeding ewes have not been easy to obtain. So that unless a man intends to quit the business he must either save his ewe lambs or prepare to buy.

We have heard of some lambs being already contracted at five cents, weighed at loading point; also some at \$2.75 per head on the range, which represents about the same value. If the cornbelt harvests a good crop there is every indication that the market for feeder lambs this fall will be lively and favor the seller. Wyoming

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SHEE-PO is a product of cotton seed, the same as cotton seed meal, but is put up in the form of screened cotton seed cracked cake, about the size and a little larger than peas. It can be fed either on the range by scattering on the ground, or mixed with other feeds and fed in troughs.

SHEE-PO contains about 43 per cent Protein and 6 per cent Fat, its feed value being about four and one-half times greater than corn.

SHEE-PO is our specialty, and has been for the past three years. We are now taking orders for October, November, December shipment.

For further information, write O. H. BROWN, Selling Agent, Soda Springs, Idaho

will probaby supply a good crop, but it looks as if many feeders will go without for lack of lambs. Good hay crops in the western country will supply close markets for many of the range feeder lambs. Colorado, the Platte Valley in western Nebraska, and several irrigated sections in Wyoming are sure to require a sizable number of these lambs. They have the hay and lamb feeding is the best market for it. They will get what lambs they want first.

A large crop of first cutting alfalfa has been secured in good condition on practically all the irrigated lands in Wyoming. The bulk of this will find its market in the sheep and lambs that run on the range. The old system of gambling on the weather is fast being supplanted by the safer way of insuring against loss by buying and feeding this hay wherever practical and possible.

Sometimes it seems as if an All-wise Power keeps us all somewhere near an equal basis. A certain sheepman who has seemed to be especially favored by the weather man for the last two or three years lost 600 head of good yearling ewes the other day as a result of a cloudburst following a severe hail storm. The sheep chilled by the hail came to a small creek, stopped, and refused to cross; while standing there, the creek swollen by the water rushing down from above and carrying chunks of ice formed by the hail, carried the sheep off their feet, and the rushing water with the attendant debris whirled them away.

A friend in the sheep business often tells me that handling sheep on the range has taught him to be a philosopher, in that one must always be prepared for the unexpected. While the exercise of good business judgment and intelligent care which reduces expenses and provides for ordinary contingencies will go far toward making sheep raising successful there are untoward conditions which no human being can foresee nor prevent. But after all are there more of these unavoidable risks in the sheep business than in any other business?

Walnut Hall, Hampshires, the Champion Flock of America

Contains over 2,000 head of the ROYAL BLOOD OF ENGLAND and the BLUE BLOOD of old Kentucky.

EVERY INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION but one since 1908 has either first seen daylight at WALNUT HALL or else has been purchased at a high figure for use in this great flock.

We are the only Hampshire breeders in America that have BEATEN in open competition, the BEST IMPORTED from ENGLAND.

Offerings for 1913 include—

100 yearling rams 500 ram lambs
A select bunch of IMPORTED ewes two and three-year old's
150 yearling ewes.

Address: Robt. S. Blastock, Manager, Box Y, Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky.

For Sale---Ramboulett Rams

Six hundred Ramboulett Rams for this season, all eligible to Registry, large and well woolled. Prices right. Particulars on request.

JAMES PORT,

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THE RELIABLE DIP

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One Gallon makes Two-hundred Gallons for Ticks, One Gallon makes One-hundred twenty Gallons for Scab. Order of \$10.00 or over, Freight Paid. On Sale throughout the West.

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago

Wool prices have certainly not been very encouraging to the grower this year. With prices for sacks and twine 20 to 25 per cent higher, and all expenses for labor, grub, etc. in proportion, to have wool prices decline 25 to 35 per cent does not tend to make the wool grower very hilarious. But while the sheepman may feel like quitting the business we would ask what he can do that will be more profitable. Naturally the high price of cattle is attracting many stockmen to invest, but it is a quite noticeable fact that those who buy when values are high and at the limit are seldom the people who pocket the profits. Likewise are they who sell when values are proportionately low.

With low wool prices and revenues reduced accordingly we do not believe the sheepman will be the only one affected. The merchant and everyone else who has been willing to help the sheepman spend his money will find their business reduced, and so it will be all along the line. One industry or line of business as large and affecting as many people as does the sheep business can not be adversely affected by legislation without making many other lines of industry feel the effects.

Do you suppose it ever occurred to any of these conservationists and people who want to make a farming country out of all these vast western lands regardless of conditions or of ability of production that the product of the soil in the shape of grass and marketed in the form of wool and meat supplies brings more new economic wealth than were that same soil to be made to produce grain? When the lamb goes over the land, picks that grass and transforms it into wool and mutton, at the same time leaving fertilizer which conserves the strength of the soil, don't you think the product of that soil is just as valuable as it would be if it were in the form of wheat or oats? Is meat or grain the more valuable? Of which is the American people in greater need today and tomorrow?

LINCOLN SHEEP.

BREEDERS of Lincoln sheep will be interested in the prices realized at the dispersal sale at Rigby, England, of the entire flock of Lincolns formerly owned by the late Henry Dudding. Mr. Dudding was admitted the greatest Lincoln breeder of this age. We quote the following prices from the public sale:

The Champion Royal Show ram brought \$3,000.00. Other individual rams brought \$1,300.00; \$750.00; \$1,025.00; \$1,025.00; \$750.00; \$750.00; \$500.00; \$750.00; \$525.00; \$800.00; \$1,550.00.

139 yearling rams averaged \$239.00.

29 old rams averaged \$147.50.

21 yearlings show ewes averaged \$147.50.

409 lamb rams averaged \$129.50.

172 ewe lambs averaged \$17.00.

439 yearling ewes averaged \$23.50.

798 flock ewes averaged \$19.00.

1986 head total sold averaged \$38.25.

Buyers from Argentine and Brazil, New Zealand and Australia secured the highest priced sheep in the flock. This ends the great Dudding flock of Lincoln sheep.

SOUTHDOWNS SELL IN ENGLAND.

A leading flock of Southdowns was recently sold in England at the following prices:

69 rams averaged.....\$99.50

148 yearling ewes averaged..... 21.00

65 two-year-olds 24.75

65 three-year-olds 40.00

520 head averaged..... 33.00

CATTLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The strict quarantine regulation maintained by the government against Indian and Chinese cattle has about turned the cattle trade of the Philippines over to Australia. An Australian now proposes to establish a large cattle ranch in the Philippines for the purpose of supplying the domestic trade.

LINCOLN —AND— ROMNEY BUCKS

I will have for sale this Fall 200 Yearlings and 500 February Lamb Lincoln Bucks, and 200 February Lamb Romney Bucks, also 500 Lincoln Ewes, range bred and raised; extra heavy, long wool stuff; hardy and well fitted for range work. These bucks make an excellent cross on grade Merino or Rambouillet Ewes.



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for weight and price during a number of years past. Our lambs from these bucks and Merino Ewes sheared 12 pounds of the highest priced wool sold in the State this Spring. Our buck lambs last year averaged 125 pounds each at six months.

Write to us if you want

COARSE BUCKS

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N. YAKIMA, WASH.

Gossip of the Trade

Trade Scouting in Montana.

Chicago marketmen have been scouring Montana in search of commission business recently and the testimony they give on their return is uniformly of the same character. In view of the severe winter two years ago and the persistent liquidation last summer considerable interest is evinced in trade circles as to what Montana's 1913 performance will be. The trade scouts agree that its market contribution of 1912 cannot be repeated. The representative of a commission house with large Montana interests said: "Last year's liquidation materially reduced the number of sheep in Montana, and yet owners in that state are not yet out of business by any means. Six large Indian reservations remain intact and several big outfits are maintaining large flocks. Money conditions will be a factor this year. Bankers show a disposition to take care of the little fellow and prefer lending \$10,000.00 to ten different men than \$100,000.00 to one individual. This is a commendable policy as Montana's agricultural development will depend to a large extent on the sheep with its two remunerative crops, wool and mutton annually. If the corn-belt should have a good crop and feeder values rule high sheep paper will be more attractive to bankers than otherwise and there will be incentive to hold the stuff back, but a reverse condition would exert a discouraging influence. It is not improbable that a good local demand for ewes will develop in the west. While money has been tight an easier tone is in evidence. In some parts of Montana hay is abundant and a lot of stuff will be held for winter feeding if bankers encourage it."

Feeder Demand Is Insatiable.

How many thin sheep, yearlings and lambs could have been disposed of during July at Chicago and Omaha is debatable, but every commission house had a spindle full of orders and few of them filled, not because prices

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were prohibitive, but because necessary stock was not available. Michigan especially has been in good shape and as the hay crop was big all over the cornbelt, clamor for something to feed it to is audible. Wisconsin and Michigan are clearing land rapidly, creating vast areas of stump pastures on which feed is now going to waste. There is ill-concealed anxiety over the feeder prospect and thousands of cornbelt feeders who balked at paying last year's prices, staying out of the game and losing money thereby, are determined to get back regardless of cost. At the beginning of August the feeder lamb market was on a seven cent basis. There have not been enough thin yearlings or thin sheep available to fill a one-seated buggy and packers have grabbed practically the entire supply of mature stuff. Eastern farmers with abundance of feed are not worried by tight money as bankers are glad to accommodate them, realizing that every carload of sheep or lambs fed in the neighborhood means added fertility and incidentally wealth. Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana are going to be hungry for feeders all through the Western season, and the list of waiting orders will be long. A year ago good Western feeding lambs were selling at \$5.80 to \$6.00 and finishers were balking at the price. There were plenty of feeding wethers then at \$3.75 to \$3.85 and yearlings at \$4.75 to \$4.95.

Winter Feeding in South Dakota.

Around the Black Hills in western South Dakota a big hay industry is developing. This was a vast open cattle range a few years ago, and Belle Fouché, the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad, enjoyed the reputation of being the greatest cattle shipping point in the world while the beef-roundup was in progress, but a radical change has occurred meanwhile, and the range cattle industry has been practically extinguished thereabouts. The government recently completed an irrigation plant of

some magnitude near Belle Fouché and so heavy has the hay crop become that growers are resorting to sheep feeding as a means of marketing it. D. D. Cutler, general livestock agent of the Northwestern, expects some 60,000 sheep to be hay fed around Belle Fouché during the coming winter and the thin stock will all be bought on the adjacent ranges in Montana and Wyoming, which means further curtailment of the supply of feeders available at Chicago and Omaha.

Packers Buy Sheep on Range.

Purchase by Swift of some 40,000 wethers from the Prior Creek Sheep company, on the Montana range, at 4½ cents, weighed up at Lincoln, Nebraska, has aroused some trade curiosity and is variously construed. Reports shows that the Swift people were actually buying their own sheep. The Rea Bros. owned a half interest in this band, the other half belonging to the St. Paul Cattle and Loan Co., a Swift concern. From the Rea standpoint the trade regards the deal as a good one. It is true that the first trainload to reach Chicago looked cheap, but August and September remain to figure with and the owners have all summer to fill. The Cudahys have also been out on the range doing some direct buying, having secured a trainload from the Big Horn Sheep company and every load secured in this manner is a diversion of money from the pocket of the commission man. It is surmised that packers anticipate a shortage of fat wethers and are taking steps to insure themselves against an irregular supply. Having stock contracted they can arrange for periodical deliveries. There is, however, a marked disposition on the part of the killer to buy in the country and it is manifested not only in the case of sheep, but also with cattle and hogs. Whether or not it is a favorable development for the grower remains to be demonstrated.

Heavy Southern Lamb Run.

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ed havoc with the market for a brief period, and disappeared. The Tennessee and Kentucky crop was of larger volume this year than ever before and naturally exerted a more demoralizing influence on the price list. The crop marketed late, was dropped into the lap of the market in a veritable "gob" and stopped earlier than usual. It is to be regretted that this supply cannot be marketed with less upheaval to the trade. Fortunately it fills in a gap between fed Western and grassers from the Northwest and hence does damage only to feed lot tail-ends and a few natives. Southern lambs all go to the killer and unlike Westerns have no feeder end to get the benefit of country competitions, consequently killers are able to dictate terms. This year they were piled into the Louisville market so fast and furiously that railroads between that point and Chicago were unable to furnish cars to convey them to the slaughter houses. Naturally, with such a heavy supply of Southern stuff packers wanted little on the Chicago market and that trade was in sorry plight most of the time. Southern shippers have a questionable habit of ordering cars on bulges, and holding back on breaks; a practice that is mainly responsible for dollar breaks and advances within a few hours, but it will not be difficult to figure out that killers buy the big runs at the bottom of the breaks and that top prices are paid for comparatively few. How fast Southern lambs ran this season is indicated by the fact that during two weeks of July Chicago received approximately 100,000 head direct from Louisville and on a single day the Ohio River market wrestled with a run of 18,000 head. During the last third of the month the Southern run diminished perceptibly and by the first of August the Kentucky crop was practically all in, although Virginia had a lot of lambs to dump into Jersey City during the first half of August, and Virginia lambs are keen competitors of early arrivals from the Northwestern range country.

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WORD FROM THE CAPITAL.

Dr. Melvin's departure for South America, where he will investigate the slaughtering, packing and shipment of meats for export, and the announcement that another agent of the agricultural department will soon leave the Pacific coast for Australia on a like mission, is the first step looking toward the enforcement of a strict inspection of foreign meats entering this country. Dr. Melvin will visit the big cattle and sheep raising countries of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil, and will not return to Washington before November 1st. The department has been pretty well advised by its consular agents as to the manner of slaughtering and handling meats in these countries, and it is known that under present methods it would be impossible for much of the meat to pass anything like the rigid inspection insisted upon for animals slaughtered in the United States. That congress will soon insist that all foreign meats be subjected to the same inspection tests as our own is considered one of the certainties of the near future, and Dr. Melvin's visit is not only to secure first-hand information but to acquaint the foreigners with a general outline of about what must be done if their products are to enter the United States. The present administration is working on the theory that a very largely increased importation of foreign meats will reduce the price to the consumer, and regardless of its effect on the domestic producer and in spite of the fact that American capital seems bound to dominate the frozen meat industry of these other countries and therefore be in position to make prices to suit itself with domestic competition out of the way, is offering every encouragement of facilitate the importations.

Representative Sheppard of Texas has introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose of making a special study of diseases among sheep and goats, notably scabies, and the widespread publication of the best methods for both prevention and cure,

It is a surprising fact that comparatively few copies of the mutton bulletin have been requested. After months of hard work in having this bulletin issued in the form in which it would be most helpful to the sheepman, and after the widest publicity has been given the desirability of its circulation, it is to be regretted that more have not taken the pains to send their member of congress a list of their friends in the cities to whom this bulletin could be sent.

Senator Gronna is the author of the latest grazing bill, which is S. 2695. The Gronna measure provides for the classification of all public lands into those adapted to agriculture and grazing, and authorizes leases of limited areas for periods not to exceed five years, with a preferential right to nearby owners, but with no privilege of fencing. In a general way the bill seeks to grant the settler a limited lease of about the same area the Mondell 1280-acre homestead bill would give him title to. It is not believed the Gronna bill will be satisfactory to a majority of those who favor a leasing policy.

At this writing it seems unlikely that any definite agreement will be reached as to when the wool duties in the Underwood bill will be effective, in spite of the imperative demand from all quarters that this question should be determined at once in order to give both manufacturer and grower something definite on which to figure. While this feature has already been delayed too long to be of much advantage to the woolgrower, the situation is embarrassing to the wool manufacturers. Imported wool now in bond is being taken out in small lots as the mills require it, and many Eastern mills are practically marking time, working a few days a month, until tariff conditions settle. Rumors of a "bolt" on the part of enough Democratic senators to change the wool schedules continue to circulate throughout the East, and while they are known to be practically unfounded in most quarters, they furnish just sufficient uncertainty to keep things stirred up. There

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is nothing whatever to indicate that material changes will be made in the Underwood bill affecting wool duties. True, now and then during its discussion in the senate some senator arises to protest against its provisions and declare the woolgrowers of his state "grossly discriminated against," but he is very careful to later assure his brethren that he intends to support the bill. The senate program, as outlined in these letters for the past three or four months, has been thus far faithfully adhered to. There is to be a lot of talk about bolting, but this is entirely for home consumption, and every Democratic senator with the exception of the two from Louisiana and possibly one other will vote for the measure as finally reported by the conferees.

The writer recently spent several days with a large American importer in New York—a pronounced Democratic freed trader, by the way—and incidentally picked up considerable information as to how the present tariff legislation was affecting business, particularly the clothing and dress goods lines. These lines are practically demoralized through the uncertainties of wool tariff legislation; the big houses refuse to make any contracts for future delivery, and price quotations are subject to change without notice. "We can't make any contracts until we know where we are 'at,'" the manager of one big concern told my importer friend in my presence, "and we won't know where we get off until the president has signed the Underwood bill. Its all very well to say we know what congress is going to do, and while that is true as ordinary things go, it isn't basis enough to warrant us in entering into contracts and making big investments in these lines. We are doing business from hand-to-mouth, providing only what we know we can dispose of immediately and working hard to reduce our lines as much as possible so as not to be caught with heavy losses in lines the Underwood bill will make unprofitable." One of the largest ladies' clothing establishments in America, which has heretofore had an

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adamant rule not to sell certain lines in lots of less than \$1,000, recently solicited my importer friend for \$200 orders on these same lines. "We'll sell you anything we've got, any way you want it, and will be mighty glad to do it," the manager said.

Some objections to the Mondell 1280-acre homestead bill have been received by members from Western sheepmen, who protest that "it would be better for the sheepman to allow matters to remain as they are than to have the range homesteaded." This objection comes from a mistaken idea that conditions are to be allowed to remain as they are. The fact is that it is freely predicted that a general lease law will be enacted before the close of the present congress, and advocates of this plan assert the membership of the present house committee favors such a law. In some quarters it is charged that the present house committee on public lands has been "packed" with a majority of members who will favor a general lease law. From many sections of the West have come suggestions of some such plan as the Mondell bill contemplates, and it was presumably with the idea of having this plan discussed that the bill was introduced. The situation here is not whether a lease law is preferable to present conditions, but whether a lease law or something along the lines of the Mondell bill will be enacted.

ROAD BUILDING.

To give the manufacturers of road making machinery an opportunity to demonstrate what their machines can do, the county commissioners of Yellowstone county, Montana, are holding a road grading contest. The commissioners are planning extensive road building and improvement operations for the next summer, and as soon as they can decide which is the best machine, will purchase a complete power outfit for the work. About \$20,000 will be expended in grading the main highway east to west through the county, the improved road to be a part of the Twin City-Aberdeen-Yellowstone Park trail.

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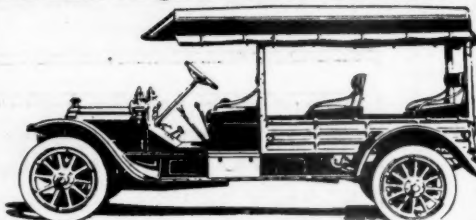
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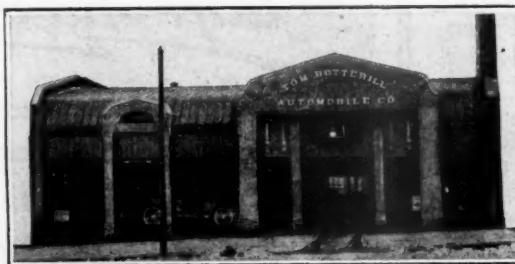
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